THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Historical Society

Vol. LVIII No. 6—W. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor. $1 per year in advance, $1.50 if not so paid

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA—FRIDAY, JANUARY 10th, 1919.

W. T. BAIRD

ORGANIST AND CHOIR DIRECTOR

of Trinity Methodist Church.

Teacher of Piano, Organ, and Voice Culture.

A few Pupils more will be accepted. Studio :—Dundas Street. 38tf

MONUMENTS!

Markers, Posts, Latest Designs.

WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED

Place your order now and have a Monument erected this spring.

The Napanee Marble Works

MARKET SQUARE.

DOXSEE & CO.

Special Offering

—OF—

WINTER MILLINERY

Commencing

Saturday, Jan. 4th '19

Continuing through the month.

TRIMMED HATS — Regular price $5.00 and $6.00.

Sale Price $2.98

UNTRIMMED VELVET SHAPES—Regular price $2.75 and $4.00.

Sale Price $1.35

The Leading Millinery House

10,000 BAGS WANTED!

The undersigned is in the market and will pay the highest market price for Jute Bran, Feed, Sugar and Flour Bags.

I also buy Old Carpet, Old Woollen Rags and Bagging, Copper, Brass, Lead, Pewter, Zinc, Old Rubbers, Auto Tires, Old Rope, Horse Hair (mane and tail), Scrap Iron and Steel, delivered at my Junk Store, opposite the Campbell House, Napanee.

Don't sell your old material to a travelling pedlar, but gather it up and bring it to me and get the highest price for same, or ship it to me by G. T. or C. N. Rys., and I will make prompt returns for same.

CHAS. STEVENS, Napanee

27-tf

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1869

HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL

Capital Authorized..... $25,000,000
Capital Paid Up..... $14,000,000
Reserve Funds..... $15,000,000

President, Sir Herbert S. Holt.
Vice-President and Managing Director, E. L. Pease.
General Manager, C. E. Neill.
Supervisor of Ontario Branches, Stuart Strathy

Thirty branches in Alberta, forty-one in British Columbia, twenty-five in Manitoba, one hundred and forty-four in Ontario, eighty-seven in Saskatchewan, fifty-one in Quebec and seventy-eight in the Maritime Provinces—a total of four hundred and sixty-two Branches throughout Canada, including six in Newfoundland. Bills of Exchange, Drafts and Orders

R. G. H. Travers, Manager.
Napanee Branch.

Some Snaps at Less than Cost

12 Galvanized Steel Farm Gates 4ft. by 12 and 13-ft. long.

50 Bags—600 ft. Best Binder Twine, 100 Bags Oil Cake Meal.

Am always ready to buy your hay and grain, and to supply you with all kinds of feed. Cars loaded or unloaded at any and all stations where full car loads can be obtained or sold. First-class store house here. Highest prices paid according to market changes.

OUR NEW GROCERY

One Door West, is nicely stocked with First-Class Goods.—A call will repay you.

FRED. A. PERRY,

Dundas Street,
NAPANEE, - ONTARIO.
Opposite Campbell House.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

The Result in Napanee and Other Places.

THE VOTE IN NAPANEE

	W.W. 1	W.W. 2	C.W. 1	C.W. 2	E.W.	Total
For Mayor—						
ROBINSON	63	91	88	78	66	386
Denison	55	68	52	72	74	321
Majority						65
For Reeve—						
GRAHAM	58	79	81	92	61	371
Osborne	52	72	53	59	78	305
Majority						66
For Councillors—						
BOYES	75	105	88	108	90	466
McGREGOR	70	107	83	79	78	417
FARLEY	57	88	72	77	100	394
MING	55	82	86	84	86	393
LOWRY	91	82	66	84	58	381
STEACY	54	68	70	59	56	307
Stevens	42	66	48	62	39	257
Anderson	52	48	50	55	49	254

NEWBURGH

Reeve—W. W. Adams.
Councillors—J. W. Caten, W. W. Sutton, C. G. Walker, Henry E. Sutton.

CAMDEN

Reeve—Cyrus Edgar.
Deputy-Reeve—John Son Hannah.
Councillors — Fred McDonald, Jas. Fisher, H. L. Wagar.

ERNESTTOWN

Reeve—P. Weese.
Deputy-Reeve—W. C. Layst.
Councillors—W. G. Clark, R. Miller, M. C. Burgess, Ross Peters.

RICHMOND

Reeve—Carleton Woods.
Councillors—W. J. Gollinger, I. G. Sexsmith, Merle Sills, A. C. McConnell.

North Fredericksburgh

Reeve—Jos. Hicks.
Councillors — W. R. Smith, Elmer Alcombrack, Herbert Marlin, J. A. Yeomans, all by acclamation.

Adolphustown

Reeve—Mark Trumpour.
Councillor — Morley Gault, Herbert Gallagher, Byam Roblin, Geo. Chalmers—Acclamation

South Fredericksburgh

Reeve—John L. Smith.
Councillors — Harry Cooper, Geo. Switzer, W. G. Fretts, Jas. Hill—acclamation.

Sheffield

Reeve—J. Ed. Harrison.
Councillors—Alex. Mc Guire, Herbert York, Frank Beckwith, Thos. Carroll.

CENTREVILLE.

Only a few ratepayers attended nomination meeting here on Monday.

The old council were re-elected by acclamation.

Miss Leah Moore, Wesley, has been engaged as teacher in S. S. No. 19, for the coming season.

The Flu has pretty well died out in this part, though there were no serious cases at any time. Herb Milligan is improving nicely.

The clover dresser is now operating on the Lake Road.

The anniversary tea meeting of the methodist church was held in the town hall on New Year's night.

Vincent Cavanaugh of Regina, Sask., is paying a visit to relatives and friends here during the holiday season.

Messrs Smith and McKeown are cutting fire wood near Tamworth.

Wilfred Whelan has returned to his home near Clairview.

If you have a favorite snap shot, and you would like enlarged, bring the negative to WALLACE'S Drug Store. Work promptly done.

ENTERPRISE.

The weather is very pleasant for this season, but very little snow. Farmers are busily getting more snow as it would be much appreciated in getting up wood, drawing fodder, etc.

A very large crowd attended the sale at Mrs John N. Reid's on the 2nd inst.. Good prices were realized.

Our merchants enjoyed a good Xmas trade, the best in years, having to call in extra clerks to wait on the rush of customers.

Mr W. Wagar's store is closed for a week taking stock.

Mr Lorne Wagar and sister, Watertown, N. Y. spent Xmas the guests of their parents, Mr and Mrs Alonzo Wagar.

The Xmas dinner and entertainment in the methodist church was a grand success. We wish Xmas would come oftener.

Mrs Melville McKim and two children are at present at her father's, Mr Ard. Jackson's. The sympathy of the whole community goes out to her and her two children in the terrible bereavement she has sustained in the loss of her husband and three children by the 'flu' epidemic.

Our teachers are enjoying the holidays at their respective homes.

Hay seems very scarce and there is very little on the move and is selling for $22 per ton.

Miss Elizabeth Mellow of the Napanee C. L. spent the holidays under the parental roof.

Wishing all a happy and prosperous New Year.

ODESSA

Mrs James Burns, with little daughter Patricia, is the guest of her parents, Mr and Mrs Jas. Lawler.

Charles Hamm, Toronto, spent the holidays with his parents, Mr and Mrs Geo. Hamm.

Alexander Clark, Toronto Dental College spent his vacation with his parents, Mr and Mrs W. Clark.

Kathleen Schermerhodn, of the S. A. Training School, Toronto, spent a few days with her parents, Mr and Mrs M. F. Schermerhorn.

Miss Florence Clyde, Kingston, spent the holidays with her mother, Mrs Thos. Clyde.

Bert Hillier, who has been overseas for some time, has come accompanied by his sister, Miss Blanche Hillier, Kingston, spent the holidays with their mother, Mrs Wm. Reynolds.

Mr and Mrs Thomas Sharpe are visiting their daughter, Mrs John Murrow, Toronto.

The annual Xmas ball was held last Thursday night with about seventy couples in attendance. The excellent music furnished by Salisbury orchestra of Kingston, and the dainty refreshments reflected great credit on those in charge.

The school meeting was held on the 2nd inst. and the same trustees were appointed for this year: P. A. Mabee, Nelson Smith and Stanley Sproule.

Ina Smith of Odessa died Dec. 26th after a short illness. He was a son of the late Joel Smith and born on July 2nd, 1827. He spent his whole life in the Township of Ernestown. He was a Methodist in religion and a local preacher for thirty years in the church he loved and also a class leader. He died at his son's home, H. J. Smith's.

For good Coffee go to Kelly's Grocery for his Special Blend ground fresh.

STATESMEN PRAISE S. A.

Give Strong Endorsation to Salvationists' Million Dollar Drive

His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Governor General of Canada; Sir Wilfred Laurier, and many other leading citizens of the Dominion heartily endorse the Salvation Army's campaign to raise $1,000,000 for demobilization and reconstruction work. Their letters promising support to the drive and praising the work of the Salvation Army during the war follow ;

The Duke of Devonshire : Best wishes for the success of your Red Shield drive for $1,000,000 for the Canadian home and overseas work. The effort of the Salvation Army in aid of the National purpose is worthy of the highest appreciation.

Sir Robert Borden : Very glad to send my best wishes for every success in the endeavor of the Salvation Army to raise a million Dollars for its Canadian home and overseas work. The effort of the Salvation Army in aid of the National purpose is worthy of the highest appreciation.

Sir Wilfred Laurier : I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, informing me that you are making a special appeal for assistance to the Salvation Army. I can testify to the good work done for many years past by your association, and I will be happy to contribute my mite.

Sir Thomas White : Glad to learn of the reconstruction and demobilization plan of the Salvation Army. Its excellent work on the Canadian and all allied fronts is greatly appreciated by the Government. In Canada the Army has assisted all other organizations in their war campaigns and materially aided in the flotation of our Victory Loan.

N. W. Rowell : I wish you every success in your demobilization and re-construction million dollar campaign. The war work of hte Salvation Army is deserving of support of all good citizens. I heard nothing but appreciation of it when overseas.

We can help you—if you want to do your own developing and printing these long winter evenings—Come in select what you require — WALLACE'S sole agents for Kodaks for Napanee.

PETER WRIGHT'S PLAIN TALK ABOUT THE HUN

ADVISES NO DEALINGS WITH THE DIRTY, FILTHY BEASTS

The federation of British Seamen to refuse for ten years to sail in any ship on which a German is employed.

Enthusiastic Audience in Town Hall listen with wrapt attention and endorse his utterances.

W. G. Wilson, Chairman of Navy League, Introduces the Speaker

A meeting of the Lennox & Addington branch of the Navy League of Canada was held in the Town Hall on the evening of Thursday, January 2nd. A large and interested audience was there to listen to a lecture or address by Peter Wright, the sailor, in a kind of oratory they had never heard before ; and to view the whole German people, from the Kaiser to the cressing sweeper, from a different angle. By the magnetic eloquence of his plain talk, and his personality, he convinced his hearers that from the highest to the lowest, from the richest to the poorest the whole nation was rotten to the core and unfit for association with decent people They had broken all the laws of God and of man, their word and their oath were valueless, their crimes against honor and civilization outdid the most atrocious recorded in history. They were not only an immoral, but an unmoral people.

As representative of the federation of seamen and of the British mercantile marine, he stated that it was determined by them that the only method that would appeal to the Hun and that would make peace of any value to the allies was to ostracize the brutes ; to have nothing to do with them in any way. The speaker knew them in all their aspects, on sea and on land, at home and abroad, in the battle fields and in civil life and he assured his audience, that to suppose that the causes of the war and all the attendant atrocities were attributable only to the Kaiser and the ruling classes and that the rest of the people were all right, was nothing but mawkish sentiment. "If the Hun make up. His soul is weird and rotten to the core." The seamen of the British mercantile marine had resolved that they would not sail in a ship if any German was employed on it in any capacity nor would they sail in vessels employed in carrying merchandise to or from any German port. His mission to Canada was to place plain statements of facts before the people of Canada and get their consideration of the case of the sailors. He wanted Canadians to adhere more closely to the days of old and hence before any talk enough of what our boys had done for us, standing in the icy trench-es for hours at a stretch. It is our duty to take every means in our power to prevent Germany from ever starting another war.

He spoke of what Britain and Britain's Navy had done to preserve our liberties, but we must remember that the Navy would have been of no use without the mercantile marine, which furnished the means of transporting troops, munitions and supplies as well as furnishing hospital ships. ; not to speak of their work in sweeping the mine fields and sinking submarines.

He gave graphic information, and he had the proofs for every statement, of the unspeakable brutalities of the dirty, filthy brutes who raped every girl and woman they could lay their hands on, and after using them as machines for the gratification of their worse than bestial lust, disembowelled them and left them to fester and rot where they fell. He told of little children being picked up by the bayonets of the Huns and carried over their shoulders as they marched along. Of the poisoning of wells and all kinds of brutality to prisoners, men, women and children. Many of our boys were now in British hospitals and might be there for six months or more suffering from the inhuman treatment of the Germans. When they came home they would verify all his statements and could tell of worse things than he had spoken of.

17,000 of our mercantile seamen have been murdered in the last four years, yet some people say "let the past be past," but I represent 150,000 British seamen who say emphatically **No** ! we will not carry freight to any German port until the taint in the blood has been removed, then we will take a test of his blood to see that he is clean and before we have anything to do with him. The politicians can say what they like, but they cannot make us trade with Germany. We will sink them with our hospital ships and we do not want revenge, but justice must be done, and the British must maintain the supremacy of the seas.

The reporter finds it impossible to do justice to the eloquence of the talented speaker whose plain talk has only been touched upon in the foregoing and many of the points given being the result of questions from members of the audience. Peter Wright likes this intimate form of giving information and answers all questions fully and clearly. He gave a distinct warning against the Bolsheviki and the I. W. W., which is part of the Hun machine.

An informal and unanimous vote of thanks was tendered him with the assurance that those present would support to their utmost the stand taken by the mercantile marine.

An excellent orchestra opened the meeting by the rendition of Rule Britannia, sung by the entire audience, and the meeting was closed by singing God Save the King, after which Mr Wright held a reception and everybody had the privilege of shaking hands with the man who has done so much for his country, for labour and for the advancement of the cause of the Allies, who has been in the service of the King for the past 30 years, who numbers among his intimate friends the late Lord Kitchener, Premier Lloyd George, King Albert of Belgium, Premier Clemenceau, Foch, Joffre, and many others whose names have been placed on the scroll of fame. Who has travelled all over the Globe, who calls himself and is, a plain working man, who at the age of ten got off his ship in New York with the idea that he could pick a living in the streets, and instead was kicked by the police from door-step to door-step. Who at the age of seventeen could not read nor write and who now as the result of self tuition speaks seven languages, is a philosopher and a well read man on almost every subject, and a keen student of human nature.

If Peter Wright should favor Napanee again it is doubtful if the Armouries would be large enough to hold the crowd.

Chairman W. G. Wilson wishes to announce to the public that all who desire to become members of the Lennox and Addington Branch of the Navy League may do so by applying to the Secretary, Mr. J. G. Daly, and payment of membership fee, and subscribing to the objects of the League.

Hess Poultry Panacea will start your hens laying—get a package at WALLACE'S, agents for Napanee.

BELL ROCK

The roads are greatly improved by the recent snowfalls.

Mrs. E. L. Kirkham has taken charge of the village school for another term.

Mr. and Mrs. V. Kirkham have moved to Wagarville.

The wood business is brisk these days.

Miss M. L. York and Mrs. Bell, Tamworth, called on friends here this week.

Mrs. B. F. Revell and Mr. C. Revell have returned from visiting friends at Parry Sound.

Guaranteed to save feed—and to keep your stock healthy—the **Hess' Stock Tonic**—Sold only in Napanee at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

TO THE EDITOR

To the Editor of the Express :

Sir :—Drifting into your town and land I was attracted to your armouries and heard the speeches etc. delivered there. Now, like the most with any mind filled with the idea that every effort of the human heart, mind, or hand is honorable in proportion as it contributed to the comfort and advancement of the race. I was therefore struck with astonishment at the claim by one of the speakers that if the farmers of Canada did combine from Halifax to Vancouver, and form one great central association that would be able to control the management of the farmers of Canada would disappear from the face of the earth, even as the poor Indian had disappeared because he had not received enough for his fur.

Now, Mr. Editor, this sounds to me like pure bolshevism of the rankest kind. Still it may be pure patriotism, and worthy of due consideration. You might try your readers and get their opinion on the question.

And I remain,

Yours,
AN X FARMER.

Don't send away for a Truss—let us fit you to your satisfaction —we carry both Canadian and American makes. WALLACE'S, Napanee's Leading Drug Store.

ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual meeting of the **NAPANEE PUBLIC LIBRARY** will be held in the Board Room of the Library on

Monday January 13th, 1919

for the transaction of general business and the election of officers.

F. F. Miller, Secy-Treas.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the estate of Marshal Seymour Madole, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Chapter 121, of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Section 56, and Amending Acts, that all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of Marshal Seymour Madole, late of the Town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, hardware merchant, deceased, who died on or about the 18th day of September, A. D. 1918, are required to send by post prepaid to T. B. German, Napanee, Ont., or deliver to the said T. B. German, one of the Executors, of the estate of the said Marshal Seymour Madole, deceased, on or before the 15th DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1919, their names and addresses in full and addresses and descriptions, with full particulars of their claims or demands duly verified, and the nature of the security (if any) held by them.

And further take notice that after the said 15th day of February, A.D., 1919, the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims or demands of which they shall then have received notice, and shall not be liable for the said assets, or any part thereof so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not have received notice at the time of the distribution thereof.

T. B. GERMAN,
Solicitor for the said Executors.

Dated this 4th day of January, 1919. 6-d

A Rich, Fragrant Tea

"SALADA" is a rich, fragrant tea fresh from the gardens of Ceylon—the finest tea-producing country in the world. Packed and sold only in sealed metal packets, which preserve its native purity and goodness.

"SALADA"

BLACK, MIXED AND GREEN

B290

If You Can't Get to Town

Banking by mail is a good way of doing business without the necessity of coming into town yourself.

Forward your deposits to us by money order or registered mail. The amounts will be acknowledged and added to your account upon receipt.

THE DOMINION BANK 536

NAPANEE BRANCH: F. COTTLE, Manager.

FARMERS' BUSINESS

For the past 54 years, this Bank has given particular attention to the business of Farmers.

We have helped many over the rough places, and have aided many more to the highest plane of success.

We are prepared to extend you every aid within legitimate banking practice.

Come in at any time and talk over your affairs with us. You are always welcome.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.

NAPANEE BRANCH, E. R. CHECKLEY, Manager.
YARKER BRANCH, J. McCLYMONT, Manager.

G. F. RUTTAN, K. C.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
Office—Merchants Bank Chambers, Napanee
Money to loan.
Telephones—Office 93, Residence 132.

H. W. SMITH

(Successor to W. D. MacCormack)
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College
B. V. Sc., of Toronto University.
OFFICE—Centre Street.
'Phone 61. 34

U. M. WILSON,

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Clerk of the Peace.
PHONES—Office 46, residence 125.
OFFICE—Dundas Street, Napanee. 19-tf.

LOST—On December 26th, between Centreville and Strathcona, a Grey Chesterfield Overcoat. Finder will please leave at the store of JAS. WALTERS, Merchant Tailor, Napanee. 5tf

ORGAN FOR SALE—In first class condition. Would make good organ for country church. Unique make—solid walnut case. Apply to MRS. JOHN POLLARD, Dundas Street, Napanee. 3tf

Mail Contract!

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 7th February, 1919, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, twelve times per week on the route Napanee and Railway Station (C. N.) from the Postmaster General's Pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Napanee, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

H. MERRICK,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Kingston, 27th Dec., 1918. 5c

NOTICE

The annual meeting of the Napanee Cemetery Company will be held in the Council Chamber, Napanee, on

Wednesday, January 22nd

at 2 p. m.

Lot owners are requested to attend.

JOHN M. WALLACE,
President.
W. H. DUNBAR,
Secretary.

6-b

Dr. R. V. McLaughlin, DENTIST

Over Wallace's Drug Store.
Entrance on John St.
'Phone 10. 15-3-m

DR. CAMERON WILSON

OFFICE—ROBERT STREET

(House lately occupied by Mrs. A. P. Holmes)

Telephone 106. 15-tf

T. M. GALBRAITH, B.A., M.D., C.M.

Cor. Dundas and West Sts. Napanee
Specialty—diseases of children.
Office Hours: Until 9 a.m., 1 p. m. till 3 p.m., 7 p.m. till 9 p.m.
Visits Yarker Tuesdays and Friday 10 a.m. till 5 p.m.
'Phone 279. 22-1-y

SLEIGHS FOR SALE—Anyone wishing to buy an extra good pair of bob-sleighs, cheap, call at Ezra Pringle's Blacksmith shop. 6ap

HOUSE FOR SALE—That desirable Brick Double House, corner Bridge and Adelphi Streets. Apply to M. R. MILLS. 1tf

HOUSE TO RENT—North half of brick terrace, Robert Street. Apply to JOHN A. CLIFF, next door south. 45-tf

FOR SALE—A number of houses and lots in town, and also a number of desirable farms. Apply to T. B. GERMAN. 49-t-f

FOR SALE—On easy terms. One Seed Store on Dundas Street ; one Store House and Evaporator, on Water Street. Apply to Thos. Symington. 8tf

FOR SALE — Two Brick Houses, and six lots on Centre Street ; one next to Madden's Grocery Store and Butcher Shop. Apply to T. B. GERMAN. 12-t

CAR FOR SALE—Overland Country Club, 1919 Model, engine just overhauled, in first-class condition. Apply C. B. GOHEEN, Napanee Iron Works. 3tf

LOST—On Nov. 10th, a Black Wolf Muff, between P. O. Switzer's, Palace Road, and Newburgh. Will finder kindly leave same at P. J. SWITZER'S, or This Office and receive reward.

TWO FARMS FOR SALE — On Christain St., 7 miles from Bloomfield. One hundred acres in one, and eighty-six in the other. For information write W. J. CALNAN, Bloomfield, R.M.D. No. 1. 2tp

HOUSE FOR SALE—House owned and occupied by E. J. Roy, west side of Centre Street. For particulars apply on premises, phone 87, or at Napanee Iron Works, phone 67. 3tf

FOR SALE—The Ludbrook property Second Street, Deseronto, Ont. 1 Lot 7 Room Cottage, Roof Slated. 1 Large and 2 average size bedrooms, good cistern and cellar hard and soft water pumps in kitchen, good barn. For further particulars apply W. S. LUDBROOK, Madoc, Ont. 3tf

The Napanee Express

E. J. POLLARD.
EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which admission fee or admission, will be charged 5c. per line for advertising, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c. per line each insertion.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.
Advertising Contractors and News Correspondents.
Fleet Street, London, E. C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

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P. O. Box 620. Telephone No. 83.
OFFICE — North Side Dundas Street Napanee, Ont.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE
Barristers, etc.
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATE
Office—Warner Block, Opposite Post Office.

T. B. GERMAN,
Barrister and Solicitor,
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.
OFFICE: Grange Block, 80 John Street, Napanee

DR. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.
Physician Surgeon, etc.
Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital
Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 12tf

D. R. BENSON
Graduate Ontario Veterinary College,
opened and office second door south of Express Printing Office, where he may be consulted on all diseases of domestic animals. All latest veterinary sciences. Residence: West Street, near Madden's grocery.

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(Limited)
Kingston, Canada.
Canada's Highest Grade Business School offers superior courses in Book-keeping, Shorthand, Civil Service and all commercial subjects.
Our graduates secure best positions. Particulars free.
H. E. METCALF, Principal.

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED !
at once for
NAPANEE
and District for
CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES.
Spring 1917 planting list is now ready.
Splendid list of hardy CANADIAN GROWN Fruit and Ornamental Stock, including McINTOSH RED APPLE, ST. REGIS EVERBEARING RASPBERRY, and many other leaders.
New Illustrated Catalogue sent on application.
Start now at best selling time. Liberal proposition.
STONE & WELLINGTON,
The Fonthill Nurseries
(Established 1837)
TORONTO, ONT.

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Better Look Now
If you have decided to take a summer vacation, now is the time to look over the Classified Ads. and decide on location.
You will get a more satisfactory selection now, than you will later on.
Or if you often to those you visit or have places to rent, now is the time to place your Classified Ad. with us.
WE ARE SELLING.
Silos, Karn pianos, Oliver plows, Lily Cream separators, and other Agricultural Implements. We have the Kingston Milling Co's. White Rose flour, which is undoubtedly one of the best flours made. Call and see us.
SPENCER & ROSE,
30-b West Side Market.

TILE.
Full stock of drain tile from 2-12 to 8 inch., also chimney brick—Napanee Brick Yard.

NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully Compiled and Put Into Handy and Attractive Shape for the Readers of Our Paper—A Solid Hour's Enjoyment.

WEDNESDAY.

Watch-night services were held to see the New Year in.

Brantford, after thirty years, has paid in full for the waterworks purchase.

The Spanish "flu" is again prevalent in and around Brantford and Windsor.

On his Italian visit President Wilson will lay a wreath on the tomb of Columbus.

Hamilton Tax Department has collected this year 93 per cent. of the sum expected.

France has voted 600,000,000 francs for re-establishment of railroads after the war.

The Canadian Society for the Protection of Birds held its annual meeting in Toronto.

The Northern Hockey League will meet at Listowel to arrange groups and appoint conveners.

John Ronald, nominated as councillor in South Dumfries, passed away a few hours later.

The Radial Railway Co. discontinues its service from Hamilton to Burlington Beach piers.

Arenas of Toronto defeated Ottawa 4 to 2 in their Provincial Hockey League fixture at Toronto.

December bank clearances show increases over 1917 everywhere with the exception of five western cities.

King George has presented an illustrated history of Windsor Castle to President Wilson as a birthday gift.

Prince May von Baden, former German Imperial Minister of Finance, injured in a boxing bout with Young Britt, at Boston, died of hemorrhage of the brain. Britt is held by the police.

R. A. Rigg, Labor M.P.P., in Manitoba, at present overseas, has accepted the superintendency of the Provincial Bureau of Employment of Returned Soldiers.

THURSDAY.

Many Torontonians paid visits to Government House.

Canada's mining production in 1918 amounted to $220,000,000.

Canadian Car & Foundry Co. net earnings for year were $3,252,608.

Fire in a Galt cold-storage plant did damage estimated at $40,000.

Premier Clemenceau has gone to La Vendee, where he was born, for a brief rest.

T. L. Church was elected mayor of Toronto for a fifth term by a plurality of 5,794.

Rain and mild weather marred the opening of the curling season in Toronto yesterday.

Canadian bank clearings for the year were $13,763,803,755, compared with $12,469,626,435 in 1917.

Tony Martino was, provisionally murdered in Hamilton beside a house where a New Year's party was being held.

Harry Cox, 58, was almost instantly killed in the Canada Flour Mills at Chatham, his clothing catching on a shaft.

An interallied commission charged with the investigation of the food situation in Germany-Austria has left Berne for Vienna.

Sir Arthur Pearson, the blind philanthropist, has arrived at New York on a mission for the welfare of American blinded soldiers.

Owing to the improved financial situation all restrictions on the purchasing have been removed on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

President Wilson has sent his regrets to the Swiss Republic that, owing to pressure of other business he will be unable to visit that republic.

Sarnia and St. Catharines carried bylaws yesterday to abolish the ward system. The latter city also carried a bylaw to establish a Board of Education.

Capt. E. Craddock of the steamer War Taurus, a Toronto-built vessel, on her maiden trip, was accidentally shot in the back while attempting to quell a disturbance on the boat at Halifax, N.S.

Toronto's Board of Control for 1919 will consist of Messrs. Maguire, Cameron, Robbins and Glide. Six Board members were elected to the Board of Education, and three former trustees were defeated.

FRIDAY.

Hamilton police have no clue to the murderer of Tony Martino.

Mr. Edmund Burke, a leading Canadian architect, died in Toronto.

The Eastern Canadian Passenger Association issued drastic regulations restricting privileges to the traveling public.

The Ford Motor Company of Detroit declared a dividend of 200 per cent., or $4,000,000.

Blood-poisoning from a boil on his knee caused the death of Hugh J. McDonald of East Nipissing.

The coal production of Canada in 1918 was about 15,180,000 tons; in 1917 it was 14,046,759 tons.

David Lubin, of San Francisco, founder of the International Institute of Agriculture, is dead in Rome.

Goderich Urban Council and Government says that the remobilization of the armies is proceeding rapidly.

A flood of literature in pamphlets, entitled "The Red Terror of Russia," has swept over Brantford.

The Mexican Congress has granted special powers to President Carranza to raise or lower export duties at his discretion.

The Sportsmen's Patriotic Association of Toronto has donated another $40,000 for the purchase of sporting goods for Canadian soldiers still overseas.

The Brant Farmers' Co-operative Society in the past six months made sales of $18,622.58, and for the year a total of $38,104.90, netting $734.96 profit.

Ottawa defeated the Canadiens 7 to 2 at Ottawa last night. The Governor-General and a distinguished Government House party were in attendance.

The golden jubilee of the T. Eaton Company was fittingly celebrated. Mrs. Eaton, widow of the founder of the company, opened doors of the building with a golden key.

SATURDAY.

Galt curlers are first to conduct a bonspiel this season.

President Poincare may pay a visit to the United States in August next.

The Northland inquiry was continued before Mr. Justice Hodgins at Ottawa.

Over 2,000 Toronto people and over 7,000 Ontario folk died from the influenza.

An eight-hour day for civic employes is proposed by Controller McBride of Toronto.

The Dominion Steel Corporation plans to develop Cumberland coal areas immediately.

Marshal Foch has given permission for Germans in occupied areas to vote in the impending election.

E. H. Cleaver has resigned the Solicitorship of Burlington, as his son is a candidate for the succession.

Ottawa ladies' hockey team, champions of the east, have been invited to meet the Banff girls at Banff in March.

The British and Dutch Governments are reported to have arrived at an agreement regarding the status of the ex-Kaiser.

President Wilson, speaking before the Italian Chamber of Deputies, reiterated his view that independence of racial peoples must be assured.

Georges Carpentier, the French aviation hero, champion heavyweight boxer of Europe, is unlikely to come to American this year as expected.

J. C. Thyrn, A. Lampman and J. C. Laing, evaders of the Military Service Act, were sentenced at London to two-year terms in Kingston Penitentiary.

Only three of the seventeen nominees for the Amherstburg Council filed qualification papers, and another nomination is necessary to fill the remaining three seats.

Notary Plamondon, of Quebec, for many years active in anti-vice campaigns, confessed to the theft of $2,000, which he retained out of $10,000, saying he was a victim of hard times.

MONDAY.

Germany's newest battleship, the Baden, is to be surrendered to the Allies.

Spanish "flu" has broken out afresh in and around Thamesford to an alarming extent.

Toronto and Montreal are the only centres of unemployment in Canada, says labor union men.

One Windsor physician is alleged to have issued 150 prescriptions for liquor in a day for ten days at a clip.

Flags of the Allies were presented to the Great War Veterans' Association of Sault Ste. Marie for its club room.

President Wilson has asked Congress to appropriate $100,000,000 for relief of famine sufferers in Europe.

President Schurman of Cornell has decided to make athletics a compulsory part of the course at that university.

Sir Arthur Pearson, the blind British publisher, is in the States for the interests of soldiers who lost their sight in the war.

Prof. W. H. Day has resigned from the staff of the Ontario Agricultural College to take a position with a manufacturing firm in Guelph.

Lt.-Col. Bruce, of the Canadian Expedition to Siberia to die was Pte. Wm. Henderson of the Mounted Police. He was buried at Vladivostok on Friday.

Mrs. Charlotte Huntley, 127 Campbell avenue, Toronto, was found dead in her home, and John Cook is under arrest on a charge of murder and attempted suicide.

The Lewis Board of Trade supports the Three Rivers Board in the request that bilingual inscriptions be placed on the new Canadian coins shortly to be issued.

Thousands of enthusiastic followers attended two mass meetings in Toronto in connection with the annual convention of the Federation of Zionist Societies of Canada.

TUESDAY.

The Alberta Legislature is to open on February 4.

Former German Crown Prince is "ilimed" in Holland.

The Ontario Government will end private labor agencies.

The production of copper has been curtailed awaiting final settlement in price.

Attempt is made to overthrow the Government at Warsaw by anti-Socialists.

Alfred Crevier, aged 63, was gored by a bull and died in a hospital at Montreal.

Sir Arthur Pearson told of work for the blind at St. Dunstan's to the Canadian Club.

Mr. Edward Grey, general manager of the Imperial Bank, resigns, owing to ill-health.

Percy Bussino was fined $1,000 in Hamilton for violation of the Ontario Temperance Act.

Forty-two rinks commenced play in the Galt bonspiel, the first curling tournament of the year in Ontario.

A tractor school is being conducted by the Department of Agriculture at Chatham, Ont., with about 50 attending.

The Coniagas Mines, Ltd., annual statement shows a decrease in silver production of 367,000 ounces in 1918.

Views of Premier Borden as to representation at the Peace Conference are put before the Allies by Great Britain.

Bouquets of roses were presented to retiring members at the final meeting of the 1918 City Council of Toronto.

St. James' Methodist Church, Winnipeg, was burned to the ground on Sunday morning; loss $20,000; insurance $9,000.

Hon. Ernest Devarennes, M.L.C., died suddenly on a hunting trip on Saturday night at the Laurentide Fish and Game Club.

EATS DIRT
GILLETT'S
LYE
CLEANS—DISINFECTS—USED FOR SOFTENING WATER FOR MAKING HARD AND SOFT SOAP — FULL DIRECTIONS WITH EACH CAN.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

GET IT AT
WALLACE'S

GREAT AMERICAN DEAD

Passing of Theodore Roosevelt Was Very Sudden.

Health Has Been Bad for Nearly a Year and Grief Over the Death of His Youngest Son, Quentin, Who Was Killed Fighting In France, Hastened the End—No Pomp at His Funeral.

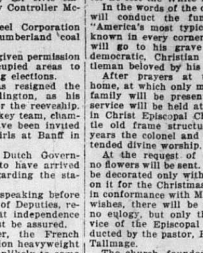
OYSTER BAY, N.Y., Jan. 7.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, twenty-sixth President of the United States, died at his home on Sagamore Hill early Monday morning. He will be laid to rest without pomp or ceremony in Young's Memorial Cemetery in this village Wednesday afternoon. He will be buried on a knoll overlooking Long Island Sound, a spot which he and Mrs. Roosevelt selected soon after he left the White House.

In the words of the clergyman who will conduct the funeral services, "America's most typical American," known in every corner of the earth, will go to his grave as a "quiet, democratic, Christian country gentleman beloved by his neighbors."

After prayers at the Roosevelt home, at which only members of the family will be present, the funeral services will be held at 12:45 o'clock in Christ Episcopal Church, the little old frame structure where for years the colonel and his family attended divine worship.

At the request of Mrs. Roosevelt no flowers will be sent. The altar will be decorated only with natural plants on it for the Christmas season. Also in conformance with Mrs. Roosevelt's wishes, there will be no music and no eulogy, but only the simple service of the Episcopal Church, conducted by the pastor, Rev. George E. Talmage.

The church, founded in 1705 and rebuilt in 1878, will accommodate less than 500 persons, so that admit-



THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

tance will be by card only. These cards, it was announced, will be issued from the colonel's office in New York. They will be given only to relatives and his most intimate friends.

Cable messages and telegrams of condolence are coming daily from fellow-countrymen of high and low degree, but from distinguished citizens of many nations, are pouring into Oyster Bay by the hundreds. The widow is bearing up bravely under the shock of his sudden death, coming so soon after that of their youngest son, Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, who lost his life in a battle in the clouds with a German airman last July.

The death of Col. Roosevelt is believed by the physicians who attended the former President to have been hastened by grief over Quentin's death, coupled with anxiety over the serious wounds suffered by Capt. Archie Roosevelt while fighting in France.

He was proud of his soldier sons and their achievements. He was devoted father, and he grieved for the one who gave his life for his country as well as for the other who was wounded. He hid his suffering from the world, however, in the hope that he might set an example for other fathers and mothers who had given their sons to the nation.

Apparently neither Col. Roosevelt nor his wife knew of the seriousness of death would so soon still his active mind and body. It was only Sunday that Mrs. Roosevelt sent a letter to Charles Stewart Davison, chairman of the general citizens' committee appointed to welcome returning soldiers in New York, announcing that he would accept the honorary chairmanship of the committee.

The rheumatism has invaded Col. Roosevelt's right hand," wrote Mrs. Roosevelt. "So he wants me to write that he has telegraphed his acceptance. This note is to assure you that he will be at your service by springtime."

It was at 4.15 o'clock Monday morning that the former President died in his sleep, painlessly. His death was due directly to a blood clot which lodged in one lung, the result of inflammatory rheumatism.

James Amos, a young negro who had been employed in service about the White House, was sitting at the foot of his bed. Amos noticed that the patient was breathing heavily and became alarmed. He left the room to call the nurse who had been summoned to Oyster Bay. When they returned Col. Roosevelt had breathed his last. They called Mrs. Roosevelt, the only member of the family who was at home. There had been a family party during Christmas Day, but as no alarm was felt over the colonel's condition the children who were able to spend the holiday with their parents had gone to different parts of the country.

Cable messages were sent to Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Capt. Kermit Roosevelt, who are in service in France, and telegrams to Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, to Capt. Archie, who left Sunday with his wife for Boston, where his father-in-law died Saturday, and to Mrs. Ethel Derby, who is in Aiken, S.C., with her two children.

Col. Roosevelt's final illness dated from last February. It was on the fifth of that month that, following an operation on one of his ears, he was removed from Oyster Bay to the Roosevelt Hospital in New York. He remained there until March 3, meanwhile undergoing two more operations.

Two months later he insisted on keeping speaking engagements arranged for him in many cities, and until the fall continued to give frequent addresses on his views on international affairs.

In November he was forced to return to hospital for treatment of rheumatism. To-day, through an announcement by his physicians concerning the cause of his death, it became known that three weeks before he left the hospital to return to Sagamore Hill on Christmas Day, he had suffered a pulmonary embolism, which nearly proved fatal.

MADE BOLD MOVE.

Opponents Tried to Seize Polish Dictator.

WARSAW, Jan. 7.—Members of the Conservative and Liberal parties of Poland, under the leadership of Prince Sapieha, made a bold move to attempt early Sunday to gain control of the Government. Premier Jan Pilsudsky, the Dictator, refused to reorganize the Cabinet and admit other parties than the Socialists.

The attempts up to this hour apparently have been unsuccessful. The day passed without casualties except for the accidental killing of one soldier. The attempt to overthrow the arrest of M. Thugut, the Minister of the Interior.

One of the measures of Prince Sapieha, who was aided by 300 civilians, was the arrest of Premier Andreas Moraczewski, Minister of the Interior Thugut, Foreign Minister Yasilewski and the chief of police of Warsaw. It is reported that six members of the Cabinet are still prisoners and may be kept as hostages, although this is denied at the headquarters of Gen. Pilsudski in the Belvedere Palace.

The attempt broke out by the occupation of all state offices and the headquarters of the garrison of Warsaw in the Place de Saxe. The headquarters was used by Prince Sapieha and his assistants. His principal military aide was Gen. Januszajtis, who had arranged to have several regiments at the disposal of Prince Sapieha. The troops, however, failed to materialize. The central telephone office also was seized.

The plan of the Conservatives and Liberals appears to have failed not only because they were unable to keep Gen. Pilsudski a prisoner, but principally because the general's chief of staff, Shepitzki, refused to permit the army to be used for protectionist purposes.

After the arrest of the Ministers, officers dressed as civilians went to the Hotel Bristol at three o'clock on Monday morning and called on Shepitzki and ordered him to go to the Place de Saxe. When he arrived at the headquarters he found that Pilsudski had ordered the men who had arrested him. This was done. Shepitzki also told Prince Sapieha that he would not permit the army to take part in protectionist matters.

A group of the opposition forces went to the Belvedere Palace after they were arrested when they said they had come to speak with the newly formed temporary Government.

Gen. Pilsudski at five o'clock Monday evening went to the Palace de Saxe and had a brief and friendly conversation with Prince Sapieha, the upshot of which was that the prince and his staff were released on condition that his officers and other aides were not arrested.

It was also promised that the Ministers would be liberated. It would appear that Paderewski knew that the attempt would be made and that he went to Cracow to meet not to be present. Gen. Pilsudski has sent for Paderewski for a consultation with regard to the new Cabinet.

Poincare Coming.

PARIS, Jan. 7. — President Poincare will probably visit the United States late in June or early in July. This announcement was made by the President himself to the Associated Press last evening.

When he was asked that the greatest reception ever accorded a foreign ruler was awaiting him, the French said:

"I must return President Wilson's visit. I am not looking for the honors of a reception. I simply wish to think among the American people what they have done for the cause of liberty and France."

Will Fight Bolsheviki.

LONDON, Jan. 7. — Germany is about to take diplomatic and military measures against the Bolsheviki Government, according to a German official statement received here by wireless to-day. The message says:

"The advance of the Bolsheviki and the presence in Berlin of Joffedek (a Bolsheviki emissary) have brought about a diplomatic state of affairs which forms a military standof war almost has intervened. Germany, faced with the necessity not for the purpose of pleasing the Entente, but of protecting her own interests, must intervene energetically by taking diplomatic and military measures."

Count von Hertling, former German Chancellor, is dead.

John D. Ivey, well-known business man of Toronto, is dead.

British Ships Bombard Riga.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 7. — British warship yesterday returned to Riga. The Rival bombarded successfully the Bolshevik quarters in Riga. Officers estimate that there are 40,000 Bolsheviki in Riga, and the total inhabitants of the city number 200,000.

A British warship has arrived at Freeport, on the western side of the outer harbor of Copenhagen, with 392 refugees from Riga. The refugees are of various nationalities, including five Americans. Prince Obolcinsky and his family and other Russian princes and princesses are in the party.

How's This ?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Hall's Catarrh Cure has been taken by catarrh sufferers for the past thirty-five years, and has become known as the most reliable remedy for Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts thru the Blood on the Mucous surfaces, expelling the Poison from the Blood and healing the diseased portions.

After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Cure for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Start taking Hall's Catarrh Cure at once and get rid of catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

VON HERTLING PASSES

Sinister Statesman Died After a Short Illness.

Occupied Position of Imperial German Chancellor During Greater Part of the Last Year of the War —Peace Feelers Were Part of His Crafty Game While in Power.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 7. — Count George F. von Hertling, the former Imperial German Chancellor, died Saturday night at Ruppolding, Bavaria. He had been ill for six days.

Count George F. von Hertling was considered the most learned man of all the men called to the Chancellorship of Germany since 1871. He won for himself a scholar's reputation before he entered political life, and up to 1912, when he became Bavaria's Minister-President, he had combined educational and literary work with his political activities. Von Hertling was appointed Imperial German Chancellor in October, 1917, succeeding Dr. Georg Michaelis. He resigned in the fall of last year, and the then Emperor William conferred upon him the Order of the Black Eagle.

Von Hertling was born in August, 1843, in Darmstadt.

Count von Hertling was a member of the Reichstag continuously from 1875 to 1890, with the exception of the period of 1890 to 1896. He became the Clerical party leader in 1909 after the death of Count Hompesch. During the Chancellorship of Count von Buelow he entrusted von Hertling, whom he considered an able and tactful diplomat, with negotiations with the Vatican. Von Hertling also was often the semi-official intermediary between his party and the Government.

In the latter months of his occupancy from the Chancellorship von Hertling was assailed by the Socialists in the Reichstag and the German newspapers. In his last speeches in the Reichstag von Hertling dwelt on the possibilities of peace being brought about. These addresses were characterized by the newspapers of allied countries as "peace-feelers," and even were attacked by German writers and politicians as insincere or untruthful.

FIGHTING IN DVINA.

Americans Abandon and Later Recapture Town.

With the Allied Army of the Dvina, Jan. 7.—American troops, fighting desperately near Kadish, have driven back Bolshevist troops which made an advance there. The Bolshevists also launched attacks on the Onega sector and bombarded the allied front. The American troops came into battle along the Petrograd road and in the frozen swamps that border it. The battle was fought in snow from two to four feet in depth.

On Tuesday, the Bolshevists operated a terrific fire from three and sixinch guns and launched a counter-attack against the buildings recently captured by the Americans in Kadish, but not was the artillery fire that the Americans were withdrawn temporarily from the village. The line, however, was soon back very far and the new positions were firmly held. The enemy did not occupy Kadish because the barrage fire from the American guns made the place untenable. Shells falling on the frozen ground spread their zones of destruction two and three times they would under normal conditions.

Later, under the protection of effective artillery fire, American detachments again swept forward and reoccupied the town.

The Petrograd road leads southward to Emtsa, a large village on the Vologda railway which is the enemy's base of operations at the Kadish and Onega fronts.

TROUBLE IN IRELAND.

Sinn Feiners Are Talking About Their Republic.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—At 70 meetings held Sunday in Ireland, resolutions were passed favor the release of Sinn Feiners held in English jails.

organizer of a demonstration at Queenstown was arrested while going to address the crowd. The populace stoned the police.

Gavan Duffy, a prominent Sinn Feiner, speaking at Kingstown, said the Sinn Feiners had been assured of outside help, which would surprise the Government and compel England to give way if the Sinn Feiners were kept in prison.

Republic Now Exists.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—A republic now exists in Ireland and every force of the Irish people will be forthcoming to uphold it, Dr. Patrick McCartan, known as the "Envoy of the Provisional Government of Ireland," declared in an address at a meeting held here last night to congratulate him. Diamid Lynch and "Gen." Liam Mellows, all prominent Sinn Feiners, upon their election to the British Parliament.

"You have seen the statement of the new English Secretary for Ireland that the Irish question will be settled within the next six months either peaceably or bloodily," said Dr. McCartan. "We in Ireland are not afraid of shedding blood in our fight and we intend to let England attempts to interfere with the establishment of our republic, it will be a declaration of war on her part and the blood that will be spilled will be on her hands."

Congress Delayed.

GENEVA, Jan. 7.—The opening of the International Socialist Congress at Lausanne has been postponed from January 13 to January 20.

Italy supports the League of Nations.

All two-hourly motor truck service has been arranged between London and Lambeth, which place was cut off from the city when the L. & S. C. ceased operation some months ago.

First War Stamp Bank Built.

The first building in the United States to be erected as a war savings stamp bank has been built at Oklahoma City, Okla. Every piece of lumber and article of furniture going into the bank have been donated by business firms of the city, and the workmen erecting the building were paid in baby bonds. The building stands as one of the downtown streets and is devoted exclusively to the sale of war savings and thrift stamps.

THE MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET.

TORONTO, Jan. 7.—The quotations on the Farmers' Market yesterday were as follows:

Grains—	
See farmers' market board of trade quotations	
Hay and Straw—	
Hay, No. 1, per ton	$29 00 to $30 00
Hay, No. 2, per ton	26 00 28 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	24 00 25 00
Straw, sheaf, per ton	14 00 15 00
Straw, oat, bundled, per ton	17 00 18 00
Dairy Produce, Retail—	
Butter, creamery, fresh-made, lb. squares	$0 56 to $0 57
Butter, creamery, solids	0 54 0 56
Butter, dairy, lb	0 45 0 50
Cleomargarine, lb	0 32 0 34
Eggs, cold-storage, doz	0 55 0 56
do. do. selects, doz	0 60
Eggs, new-laid, doz	0 80 0 89
Cheese, new, lb	0 28 0 29
Cheese, new, twins, lb	0 28½ 0 29½
Honey, 5, 10 and 60-lb. pails, per lb	0 27 0 28
Honey, sections, each	0 30 0 40
Pure Lard—	
Tierces, lb	$0 31 to $ —
20-lb. pails	0 33 —
Pound prints	0 35 —
Shortening—	
Tierces, lb	$0 26 to $ —
20-lb. pails	0 27 —
Pound prints	0 29½ —
Fresh Meats, Wholesale.	
Beef, hindquarters, cwt	$24 00 to $28 00
Beef, choice sides, cwt	23 00 26 00
Beef, medium, cwt	18 00 20 00
Beef, common, cwt	15 00 19 00
Beef, choice, forequarters, cwt	13 00 17 00
Lambs, yearling, lb	0 24 0 28
Mutton, cwt	18 00 22 00
Veal, No. 1, cwt	23 00 25 00
Veal, medium, cwt	18 00 20 00
Hogs, 120 to 150 lbs., cwt	24 00 25 00
Hogs, heavy, cwt	23 00 24 00
Poultry, Dressed, Not Being Paid to Producer, Live-Weight Prices—	
Chickens, spring, lb	$0 23 to $ —
Fowl, under 4 lbs	0 18 —
Fowl, 4 lbs. and over	0 24 —
Ducklings, lb	0 23 —
Geese, lb	0 18 0 35
Turkeys, lb	0 35 —
Dressed—	
Chickens, spring, lb	$0 28 to $0 30
Roosters, lb	0 23 —
Fowl, under 4 lbs	0 23 —
Fowl 4 lbs. and over	0 28 —
Ducklings, lb	0 30 —
Turkeys, lb	0 42 0 43
Geese, lb	0 25 —

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

Winnipeg, Jan. 6.—Oats closed 1½c higher for May. Barley closed unchanged for May. Flax closed 1¾c higher for May.

Winnipeg Markets.

Oats: May—Open, 80¾c to 80¾c; close, 71¾c.
Barley: Open—May, $1.08½; close, $1.07½.
Flax: May—Open, $2.44; close, $2.44.

Cash Prices.

Oats—No. 2, C.W., 77¾c; No. 3 C.W., 73¾c; extra No. 1 feed, 74¾c; No. 1 feed, 73¾c; No. 2 feed, 69¾c.
Barley—No. 3 C.W. $1.01½; No. 4 C.W., 96¾c; rejected 83¾c; feed, 83¾c.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

J. P. Bickell & Co., Standard Bank Building, report the following prices on the Chicago Board of Trade:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Corn—					
Jan.	144¾	147¾	144¾	145¾	143¾
May	138¾	142¾	138¾	141¾	138¾
Mar.	138½	141½	138¾	140¾	137¾
July	138¾	141¾	138¾	140¾	137¾
Oats—					
Jan.	70¾	72	70¾	70¾	70¾
Feb.	71¾	72¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
May	72¾	73¾	72¾	73¾	72¾
July	72¾	73¾	72¾	73¾	72¾
Pork—					
Jan.				$47 50	47 46
May	43 60	43 65	43 40	43 65	43 75
Lard—					
Jan.	23 35	23 47	23 35	23 47	23 30
May	24 05	24 00	23 97	24 15	24 00
Ribs—					
Jan.				$25 90	25 95
May	24 00	24 15	23 92	24 00	23 95

CATTLE MARKETS

UNION STOCK YARDS.

TORONTO, Jan. 7.—With receipts of a little over 3,000 head of cattle on the exchange yesterday there was a good demand for all classes and a few good butcher cattle there were, were readily picked up at steady to strong prices compared with last week's close, which was relatively high. The run of sheep and lambs was about 2250 head, the lambs selling up 25c per cwt., with the sheep steady. Lambs sold from 15¾c to 16c, and sheep 9¼c to 10¼c per lb.

The run of hogs was 1970 and the price 18¾c fed and watered and 17¼c f.o.b. For the balance of the week the packers are quoting hogs 18¾c fed and watered and 17¼c f.o.b., or the same quotations.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Jan. 6.—Hogs—Receipts, 44,000; strong to mostly 10c higher; closing weak. Day prices unchanged.

Cattle—Receipts, 20,000; market steady to strong. Best cattle: Good, choice and prime, $14.40 to $16.75; common and medium, $9.25 to $16.40. The day quotations included:

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 21,000; lambs 25c to 50c higher. Sheep and lambs, 25c to 50c higher. Choice and prime, $17 to $17.25; medium and good, $15.25 to $16.75; culls, $11.50 to $14. Ewes same as day.

EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Jan. 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 4000; strong to steady. Prime steers, $17 to $17.50; shipping steers, $16 to $16.50; butchers, $11 to $15; yearlings, $12 to $13; heifers, $7 to $11; cows, $5 to $12; bulls, $7 to $11; stockers and feeders, $5.50 to $11; fresh cows and springers, $65 to $150.

Calves—Receipts, 1600; lower, $5 to $21.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 15,000; 25c lower; heavy, mixed, yorkers, light yorkers, and pigs, $18.15; roughs, $12 to $15.50; stags, $10 to $12.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 11,000; lambs, 25c lower; others strong; lambs, $13 to $17.50; sorting, $8 to $15; wethers, $10.50 to $11.50; ewes, $4 to $10.50; mixed sheep, $10.50 to $11.

The Reckless Girl.

Mrs. Mamie Colvin, New York's recent prohibition candidate for congress, said in a stump speech:

"But there's another matter to this question. If liquor on the man's part causes divorce, recklessness on the woman's part causes it also.

"I once knew a girl—she's divorced today, of course—who was warned by a friend:

"'If you marry that man, I warn you, my dear, that he'll lead a double life.'

"'Well,' said the girl, recklessly, 'if I don't marry him I'll lead a single one, and that's worse.'"

To Remove Splinter.

To remove a splinter from the hand, fill a wide-mouthed bottle with full of hot water, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. Thrust the injured part over the mouth and press it slightly. The flesh will be drawn down and shortly the splinter will be exposed under the action of the steam. This method is far better than the common and dangerous practice of pricking the flesh with a pin or knife point. The usual antiseptic solution should be applied.

Stamps of Great Britain

IT is only natural that more than ordinary interest should be taken in the first postage stamp to appear, and among collectors the country responsible for the introduction of the now familiar adhesive will always claim priority. Seventy-eight years is a long time ago, and it is now nearly that time since Great Britain introduced the first postage stamp, the famous penny black of 1840. Many thousands of stamps have appeared since then, but it would be hard to find a finer philatelic specimen than the stamp which marked the beginning of postal history. During the penny black's existence it would have been difficult to convince the folk of those days that a stamp collecting would become a world-wide hobby, and one which was to appeal to all nations and every class of community. It is proposed here to give some account of the stamps issued by Great Britain during the past seventy years, and which show the portraits of three sovereigns—the late Queen Victoria, King Edward and King George.

Before going on to the regular issues, it will be as well to say something about the Mulready, which is really the connecting link between the old postal services and postage stamps as they are known to-day. The Mulready cover or envelope, as it is usually called, made its appearance in May, 1840, and was designed by W. Mulready, R.A. These covers were in two values—1d. black and 2d. blue—and were engraved by Thompson, the finished article appearing on the Dickinson silk thread satiny paper. The 1d. value prepaid postage on a single letter sheet, the 2d. value, however, was intended to carry double or under a half-ounce weight.

Ingoldsby's satirical lines give a good a description as any of the design and are as follows:

Britannia is sending her messengers forth,
To the East, to the West, to the South, to the North,
At her feet is a lion what's taking a nap,
And a dish cover rests on her legs and her lap.
To the left is a Mussulman writing a letter,
His knees form a desk for the want of something better.
To the right is the King of the Cannibal-Islands,
Some Squaws by his side with their infantile varmints,
And a friend in the port who's forgotten his garments.
Below to the left as designed by Mulready,
Is sorrow's effect on a very fat lady;
While joy at good news is plainly described,
In the trio engaged on the opposite side.

It is a curious fact that the Mulready envelope remained available for postal use until 1916. Punch still had the originator, and it was mainly owing to his untiring energies that the first adhesive postage stamps were finally adopted, and issued for the use of the public in May, 1840.

The question of the first stamp was taken up seriously in 1838, and an advertisement appeared in the press to the effect that the Lords of the Treasury were prepared to entertain proposals to solve the problem of Rowland Hill's postal reforms. It is estimated that there were over 2,500 proposals offered, and but a fifth of these "ideas" incorporated an adhesive label of any kind. Eventually it was decided to adopt a label designed on the same lines as the current coin of the realm, and which would be difficult to imitate. The design chosen was the Queen's head, and Charles Heath, the designer, used as his model the City of London Coronation Medal by the sculptor Wyon. The lower corners of the die were left blank, and 240 impressions were then taken in a sheet from a steel die 20 horizontal rows of 12 designs. The corner letters were then inserted—A-A; A-B; and up to L. These letters were punched in to obviate forgery. A proof was then taken in black ink on plain white paper, while the plate was then soft, and later after being finally passed, the plate was hardened.

The inscriptions round the completed sheets are rather interesting and read: "Price 1d. per label, 1s. per row of 12, £1 per sheet. Place the labels above the address and toward the Right Hand Side of the letter. In wetting the back be careful not to remove the Cement." It is at once obvious from all these details that stamps were really quite an innovation. The cement adopted was a composition of gum arabic and sugar.

There were 11 plates of the penny black registered. There are five distinct varieties of the first stamp—full black, sharp impression; somebre or dull black; dull black, smudgy impression; gray black, smudgy impression; full black on bluish paper. The variety on blue paper does not appear in all the standard catalogues, as the blue tone was really caused by the action of the gum used at one time.

The familiar Maltese cross cancellation was first introduced in June, 1840, and it was intended that this should be used in red on the penny stamps and in black on the twopenny stamps. Both values, however, are plentiful with the colors reversed. Black ink was finally adopted in 1841. Nice copies of these first two stamps are now anything but numerous, and it is curious to relate that some years ago the penny black was well-nigh a drug on the market. There are great quantities in the possession of many private collectors, who have accumulated them for various reasons. Plating, shades, postmarks, etc. Good copies of the blacks usually sell for 2s. and 6s. for the twopenny stamps. Pairs and strips are much sought after, and readily command a good figure.—Christian Science Monitor.

Made Fit In States.

Fifty odd Canadian returned soldiers have come back to Canada after taking part in the Liberty Loan campaign in the United States. They were distributed over a wide area in the United States and their talks on the war were responsible for meeting many Dominion and Canadian American loan. Soldiers sent from Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, addressed in New York State, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, Missouri and Washington. The arrangements were made by the U. S. Treasury Department with the British Bureau of Information, the Department of Militia and Defence and Director of Public Information.

That their work was appreciated is shown in a letter from the state chairman for West Virginia, who, writing in regard to three officers, said: "I do not believe that we have met men who were more suited to this kind of work than they were. I have a very high regard for both gentlemen."

Battery Car Was Wounded And Received Gold Stripe When It Returned to Duty

IT arrived one day before the Battery was due to sail, and every one turned out to admire it. It was somehow an emblem of pride, an outward and visible sign that the battery really was a definite fighting unit at last, and no longer a mere collection of men under training. It brought a sense of importance with it. For a car, even in these days of mechanical transport, still retains something of the reverence, not unmixed with awe, with which it was once regarded, writes Maj. C. J. C. Street, R.G.A., author of "With the Guns," etc.

And this long, low, dark green vehicle, the latest product of the finest British firm of automobile engineers, was definitely allotted to the battery as its own possession. No wonder that officers and men stood round, gazing at it with admiration.

And next morning it began its service with the battery. The equipment was to go on board the barges at once by road, the guns towed behind their tractors, the big lorries loaded with stores. The car led the procession through its 60-mile journey, along a route that passed through the loveliest part of England, where its badge bloomed in the springtide sun, and the fresh warm air seemed to call on the car to show its speed and power, and to rejoice in them. But this was not to be; the guns must regulate the speed of the convoy; heavy though they might be, they were intricate mechanisms of great delicacy, and a greater speed than fifteen miles an hour or so would shake up their precise adjustments. So the car was condemned to a crawl, and fretted sad chafed like a live thing constrained in the pride of youth.

The decks were reached at last, and the car drove up alongside a big wall-sided steamer, once an ocean tramp, now serving her country as a ferryboat, transporting troops and stores, to France, mocking the submarines that had never deterred her from her business. Here a gang of men fell upon the car, put slings between the spokes of its wheels, and distance-pieces between the slings lest they should chafe upon its paint and bodywork. Then a swift rise into the air, a sudden slewing, and a giddy descent into a gloomy cavern, over which men battened down the hatches.

The car stayed there a few hours, during which it crossed the channel, and it was then hoisted out into a busy quay. All the ship's holds were alive with men, the winches rattled in clouds of steam, every few minutes a gun or a lorry was landed and moved off to make room for the next.

"They want you up the line," said the landing officer to the battery commander. "I've got your orders. They want you in half an hour's time up by train, the lorries and the rest by road. You yourself are to report at Boneville as soon as possible. That's a good car, and you've got to push her along as fast as you can, Boneville's 150 miles by road."

The car made its way daintily through the busy streets of the town, over a bad piece of pave in the suburbs, and so by road more than once. "Let her go," he said to his driver. "I'll tell you the way."

The battery position was in an orchard surrounding a farm, among the outhouses of which was a barn that had been used as a cart shed. This became the car's garage, and from there it went out every morning upon its day's work. A busy day it was, always. First, there was an expedition to a certain crossroads, along an execrable track full of shell holes, at the end of which a sentry forbade farther progress. Here the observation officer and the telephonists who were on duty for the day got out to finish their journey on foot.

Then the car went back to the battery, in readiness to take the battery commander to group headquarters, some four miles away, and to carry out some reconnaissance that meant more shell-pitted lance or worn-out path. Nearly every day there were errands to be run to Siege Park; or to the ordnance workshops, or to corps headquarters, each of which involved a journey of 20 miles or more. Thirty or 40 miles was the car's daily average, and this over indifferent and even possible condition, for the most part.

Other perils there were, too; shelling by day and bomb-dropping by night. Often a shell would fall close beside the car on one of its journeys, till the neat paintwork bore many a scar where a small splinter or flying stone had struck it. Once a fortnight the car was taken into the workshops for overhauling, and under this careful treatment gave faithful service at all hours of the day and night.

But, one evening, on its way home through a ruined village of evil repute, a small shell struck the ground in front of its front wheels, and with a horrible grating sound the car struggled forward a few yards and stopped with a jerk. The driver and the passengers were unhurt, but the car was a wreck. The front axle was cut in two, its crank cases smashed to atoms, the radiator had almost disappeared, and two cylinders were cracked. Nothing hope of repair.

Sadly the battery commander left it where it lay, and telephoned for the break-down gang. In a few hours the wreck had been loaded on a lorry, and next morning it was taken to railhead and loaded up on a truck for return to the base. From there, after a comparatively short stay in the busy workshops, the car emerged again, as good as new, ready to start upon a fresh and honorable career of usefulness. And the overjoyed battery commander, who had been allotted no borrowing car during its absence, caused a gold stripe to be painted round its near front mudguard.—London correspondent of Christian Science Monitor.

GUAM IS A LOYAL ISLAND

Voluntary Universal Training Helps Very Materially in Americanization.

Now far the people of the Pacific island of Guam have progressed in the process of Americanization is indicated in the current issue of the Guam News Letter, copies of which have recently reached Seattle, Wash., the Post-Intelligencer of that city states. The island, which is our cable outpost for the Philippine islands and the orient, is governed by Capt. Roy C. Smith of the American navy, under the overall part of the naval department. To this Smith seems as developing a very ardent brand of Americanism among the island people, who are known as Chamorros and have a strong admixture of Spanish blood.

The News Letter describes the celebration of Washington's birthday in Guam, to which the people flocked from all parts of the island, coming between the palms and bananas by any island highway system. The proceeds of the various enterprises, amounting to $1,270.55, were donated to the Red Cross, and we gather that the progress of Americanism was purely American. For instance, the "hot dog" stand realized $108.94; Butler's soda, $158.50; knock the cat down, $112.07; the moving picture show, $75.50; the penny dance, $45.60; wheel of fortune, $350.19; lemonade stand, $72.03; baseball game, $16.40. From all sources the Red Cross received $1,900, and subscriptions were given for $50,000 in Liberty bonds.

More than this, the island militia had its first parade. Some time ago Governor Smith put into effect a universal military training law at the request of the people, this being the first portion of American territory in which such a law has been made effective. There are 1,000 militiamen, government supplying guns and ammunition and the regular khaki uniform of the United States army. Seven per cent of Guam's population is in the militia, a which rate, if we of the mainland kept up with the Chamorros, we should have an army of 7,000,000. The flags and floats of the parade induced a tremendous enthusiasm in the populace.

SHELLS TO USE FOR BUTTONS

A Species That Is Abundant in New Zealand Can Be Used to Advantage.

According to information which has been furnished by the department of internal affairs at Wellington, the Trochus niloticus, commonly called in Queensland and the South Sea islands, does not occur in New Zealand; but other shells which are found in these waters might be used in the manufacture of buttons, especially the paua, Haliotis iris, and the toitoi, Ostraea sulcata. They are not at present used for the manufacture of buttons or for similar uses, but both occur in great numbers on rocky coasts near the low-tide mark, the paua being much the commoner.

Since these shells have never been sought for commercial purposes, there is no way of ascertaining their cost for the method of disposing of production, market, etc., but it is understood that they are very easily gathered as the tide ebbs and flows on the sandy beaches about the island.—Scientific American.

Artificial Landscape Targets.

Most young men are city or town bred. Hence few of the soldiers of our national army have a clear idea of distances in nature. As many of the cantonments have not been placed amid scenery like that which marksmen are likely to see "somewhere in France" or "on the way to Berlin," artificial landscapes are provided on which they can practice. Popular Science Monthly.

"THE PIPING QUAIL"

A "Song Bird" That Deserves More Credit.

Last January, after weeks of bitter winter, the quail came to the farmyards, and the farmers put out grain for them. No one can fathom the impulse or instinct that led these wild and timid birds to seek, in their direst extremity, the aid of men; but they did seek, and many sought not in vain. Despite the cold that was placed conveniently for them the quail diminished in numbers from day to day. The struggle against cold and hunger was a losing one. When February brought warmth and thaw many of the quail that survived, in some parts of the country it is said that no quail were left alive.

Now comes the time when the year's bird songs begin to wane forever and weaker. The chorus of early morning is still sufficiently jubilant, the vespers are as yet not hushed to midwinter silence. But there is coming, day by day, a weakness of singers, a dimness of rollicking and exultation. The robin in the bare tree is less persistently garrulous at break of day. The setting sun and the evening star lack lyric wildness. Chewink in the outer beeches talks and grumbles more than he sings, and the bob-white in the brambly borderland has become more catty and less birdlike. Cardinal, Virginia, redbird, whatever you have gone and we shall not hear them again until next year.

Now comes the time when the other two are the mourning dove and the screech owl, the soothing, reposeful love murmur of the mourning dove there can be no two judgments. It is one of nature's sweetest songs, an invitation to rest, peace and contentment. The ululation of the little screech owl, which is anything but a song, is also in its way as wonderful as the song of the dove. It is the gentlest, softest wavelet of sound, like the moan of a mossy brink, a nocturne of mysterious melody, a dream song when the moon hangs light above the orchard canopy.

Quail, dove and owl; one would call them "song birds"? To be a song bird must one be little, and follow fixed rules? Answer by these: music these three are song birds as truly as thrasher, bobolink, thrush or Baltimore oriole—and the best of them is Bob White.

Like Shelley's skylark, Bob White is a blithe spirit, and he is even more familiarly a bird of the fields. Of afternoon falls toward evening, and we see the bobolinks and the meadowlarks consciously making music. We note the portly robin and the fitting song sparrow. We rejoice in the gleam of the yellowbird and goldfinch and in the pert familiarity of the friendly wren. But from somewhere, near at hand or far away, always from some hidden, grassy fairy dell, there comes a song that is quite incomparable. It is ever a song from an invisible singer. If anyone has seen a quail in the act of singing he is a searcher with the patience of Job—which is of double meaning, for Job, the Arab, has, with his camera, caught birds doing more things than any other naturalist living or past.

"Bob White" is but a poor rendition of the liquid splendor of the quail's song. It carries no idea of the honey sweetness or the profound depth of the call.

"More wet," the rural philosophers interpret it, "more rain, more rain, more wet," when the prefatory note is audible. Weather predictions are less than safe from the quail's standpoint, however, as it probably true that the quail is moved to vocalism by the coming of rain, but whether the two notes of "More wet" or the three notes of "No more wet" are heard depends largely on the proximity of the hearer. As many of the notes of the wood thrush are audible only to the listener who creeps to a front seat in the forest, so the first note of the quail's three may be unheard across the pasture by an offhand interpreter and "No more wet" may be proclaimed as a sure prophecy of rain at hand.

There is, then, no adequate rendition of the quail's song. It has the depth of a thrush, the cheer of the meadowlark, the liquidness of the cardinal's whistle, and the contentment of the mourning dove. No small part of its charm lies in the invariable invisibility of the performer.

Tragic Grains of Sand.

Michael Faraday died in 1867, but one of his disciples is with us still. Sir William Crookes, one of the most well known among scientists as the telephone. We owe to it every electric lamp in the world, except the arc lamps. It led to electric lighting in the theatres, to the discovery of previously unknown rays, and to radium. And how do you think this master of science spends the autumn of his days? In measuring and photographing and analyzing grains of sand.

But those grains are from the most terrible sands in the world, the Goodwin Sands, parts of which suck down the tall ship and all its crew. Some parts of the sands do not act thus, and Sir William Crookes is trying to discover why. He finds that there are two sorts of sands on the Goodwins. There are grains which are perfectly rounded. These are the deadly ones; these are they which, soaked with water, yield to pressure and engulf ships. The other are grains with sharp corners, and they interlock, and offer resistance to pressure. Those are the sands, which are left dry at low tide.

There have long been all sorts of stories about the "music" of the Goodwin Sands, tales which seemed ghostly and romantic, but the tales were true. We read some time ago of the music given off by the sands when rubbed, owing under the effect of rapid radiation of heat, and the Goodwin sounds have their music, their "organ," and so have "singing" sands, it is called. Our grand old man of science is testing the Goodwin Sands and listening to their voices, and by them he knows their message he may learn how to save ships from these fearful sands.—My Magazine.

Instal Machinery Class.

Chatham local educational authorities have installed a complete machine shop at the Industrial School there. Both day and night classes are conducted.

Watersputs on Lake Erie.

A large and a small waterspout were observed with interest from Port Colborne recently, apparently about nine miles off shore. Both were travelling at high speed up the lake.

Halibut Catch Falling Short.

Extinction threatening the rich halibut banks of British Columbia and the Alaskan seaboard, the inevitable result of unrestricted fishing.

The Old St. Lawrence

ONE of the interesting changes brought about by the war is the re-naming of the St. Lawrence's role in history. Since its discovery by the French explorer-adventurers, the "river without end" has been a broad highway along which the French have sailed to establish themselves in the new world. At first timidly, then boldly, the explorers made their way as far as the Great Lakes, dropping a settlement here, a legend there, founding cities, building churches and establishing farms, and gradually dotting the whole course of the river with Breton and Norman names. The story, these many, many decades, was identified with French achievement, with deeds of French heroism, with sacrifice endured by a brave race that never flinched before the task of pioneering the way along the unknown, and founding of a new empire in an unknown part of the earth.

The tide of these striking human events always ran counter to the current of the great river. But now, for a time, a great change has been effected. The main tide is moving the other way. The descendants of the pioneers, and those who share with them the responsibility of empire, are moving with the stream in thousands to the sea and to the westward by land which was the original starting point. No one of the Canadian soldiers proceeding to Europe as the heart of Canada can altogether avoid this former natural path of the explorer, the settler, the missionary, or the coureurs de bois. For the land, he is upon the mighty pools which are the actual sources of the river, if he entrain from the west to journey by the trans-continental line, he must follow the course of a tributary, the Ottawa, and how he may travel, by ship, by train, or by road, he must, the moment he reaches the Great Lakes, tread in the wake of the pioneers, of Cartier, Champlain, Frontenac, or La Salle, and traverse that Canada

Sprung of the saint and the chevalier.

In realizing what the St. Lawrence owes to its French associations, it is well worth while to think that, had the pioneer in the Canadian primeval wilds been the Anglo-Saxon instead of the Norman or Celt, the romantic age of the Louis, the purely human associations of the river might have failed to capture man's imagination in the way they do now. One might, for instance, have had a highly plausible but prosaic account of Jolliette or Marquette's journey to account for the delightful island resorts which form an international playground at the beginnings of the river. But instead, Gallic esprit and Breton tradition and legend have woven about the beauty around the Thousand Isles, and, in the place of practical geological data, there is the romantic unconvincing legend of their formation from the flowers which fell upon this spot as the Garden of Eden was being transported through the air. And it is everywhere along the giant river. No matter where one looks along its reaches, there is being invited to set aside prosaic facts and to employ the imagination to touch the river with its wizard wand.

To go back to the world war and the changes it has wrought, these new meanings and new values which have been imparted to everyday things will not be lost upon the Canadian soldier who journey to France by the St. Lawrence. By a singular coincidence, the early course of the river's channel is indelibly associated with the founding of that Red Man's League of Nations known as the Five Nations. Was it not on the St. Lawrence that the young men of the Onondagas saw the mysterious white canoe propelled swiftly and silently by him who pronounced that sacred word which proclaimed him Hiawatha, or Manitou, of all the fair realm of lakes and inlets? And was it not Hiawatha who foretold the coming of war, and who counselled the union of nations in a common bond of protection? To-day the young men of the Canadian nation are going forth at the call of war. By a strange coincidence, too, they are helping to form another league of five related nations, to knit, in short, the British shall indissolubly unite Canadians with Britons, Australians, New Zealanders, and Afrikanders.

He Caught His Train.

Besides being a magnificent soldier, Gen. Botha has a pretty wit. On toward the end of the Boer war, during a colloquy between Botha and Kitchener about armistice terms, Botha rose to go, when Kitchener said: "Don't hurry. You've got no train to catch." "That's just what I have," Botha answered, and hustled off. Kitchener heard next day that Botha had carried out a raid that night, and captured a British armored train on the Delagoa line.

Makes Imitation Eggs.

The military call has disclosed a number of curious trades in England. One of the strangest came before the Reigate tribunal recently. The applicant described himself as a manufacturer of imitation eggs and produced samples of his work.

Holding between his fingers a splendid facsimile of a pheasant egg, he explained that when a pheasant is setting her eggs are put under a hen for hatching. The imitation eggs are put under the pheasant until hatching time is nearly due, then the eggs are transferred and the pheasant hatches her own eggs. In this manner eggs are saved from enemies. The tribunal gave the applicant six months' exemption.

The Limit.

Mrs. Finnicle (entering kitchen with newspaper)—Norah, a celebrated doctor says that brooms are full of microbes, so hereafter you'll have to give your broom an antiseptic bath every day.

Norah—Sure, Oi'll not! Next thing ye'll be askin' me to give it massage threatments and hippydermic injections, an' ye may as well understand right now that Oi'm no trained nurse.

Women Organizing.

The hundreds of thousands of women workers in Great Britain are organising with a view to protecting their economic interests against any industrial disturbances that may follow the war.

"BEST MEDICINE FOR WOMEN"

What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Did For Ohio Woman.

Portsmouth, Ohio.—"I suffered from irregularities, pains in my side and was so weak at times that I could hardly get around to do my work, and as I had four in my family and three boarders it indeed very hard for me. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash was recommended to me. I took it and it fixed me right in my health. It is certainly the best medicine for woman's ailments I ever saw."—Mrs. SARA SHAW, R. No. 1, Portsmouth, Ohio.

Mrs. Shaw proved the merit of this medicine and wrote this letter in order that other suffering women may find relief as she did.

Women who are suffering as she was should not drag along from day to day without giving this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a fair trial. For special advice in regard to such ailments write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of its forty years' experience is at your service.

Guns and Howitzers

THE words "gun," "howitzer" and "mortar" have become common in the newspapers and are now used in everyday speech. It is difficult to define the line separating these classes of weapons. Even an expert in ordnance would not find it easy to make clear to a layman just at what point the properties of a gun disappear and those of the howitzer begin, or at what point the characteristics of the howitzer end and those of the mortar begin. Considered in a broad and general way, the special purpose of the gun was, and is, to destroy other guns, to destroy troops in the open and to batter down objects behind which troops find shelter.

The projectile of the gun, by high-powder pressure, was given a high velocity and relatively flat trajectory, which means that the shot passing from the gun to target does not rise high above a line joining gun and target. To withstand the powder pressure required for this work the gun is very heavy in relation to the weight of the projectile. From the fact that the shot traveled in a path relatively of slight curve, its sides were also somewhat steep. When it reached the highest point in its path it continued to travel forward in a level line. It would go through a stone wall or would go deep in a dirt embankment or would reach the farther slope behind a crest, but it would not go up and over in a trench — to break through the earth and timber with which trench might be roofed, and it was difficult to put a shot so close behind an embankment as to kill the men sheltered there.

To accomplish these things the gun was modified. The powder pressure was decreased, the elevation of the gun was increased and the angle of departure of the shot was increased that when it reached the summit of its path it fell so steeply that if the practice were good the shot might plunge through a trench shelter or fall close behind an embankment or parapet. In making this sort of gun the makers found that after decreasing the powder pressure per square inch of powder chamber they could also lighten the gun and improve its mobility. They lightened the gun by making the barrel shorter. Then they concluded that they would not make the gun lighter, but would enlarge the bore and increase the size of the projectile, thus increasing its efficiency. This type of gun was given the specific name of "howitzer." It is not named after the man who developed the idea of high-angle gunfire. It is said to be an old German word for "catapult," which was an ancient engine of war.

The catapult was not what many men think it. The catapult and the ballista were ancient artillery of the crossbow type. The ancient engine which threw big stones on the lever-age principle, and, necessarily, gave a very high trajectory, was called at first, the scorpion, and later, the onager.

The principle of high-angle fire and steep slope of fall was carried further in the development of the mortar. It was a very short piece of ordnance, generally fired from a platform and held down by ropes. A plunging fire was obtained by these, so that shell could be landed inside a fort or on the deck of a ship. The range used to be obtained altogether by varying the powder charge. To-day mortars weighing at least four tons, fitted with an elevating device and range-scale and with recoil and recuperator devices, are hauled around on wheels and then set down on a platform, which has also been hauled around on wheels.

The field gun, for the purpose of firing across ridges, getting at troops on the farther slope of ridges, given abroad the proper angle of fall for effective distribution and keeping the load light on the horses, has veered away from the gun as developed in ship and fort guns and in the direction of the howitzer. It has also been given a high degree of elevation, not quite so high, however, as for real higher targets, but that the shell may fall more nearly perpendicular.—Washington Star.

Advertising!

THE biggest men in the country have found that the easiest way to spell success is to A-D-V-E-R-T-I-S-E. Suppose the newspaper did not publish the news, how would the people know what is happening? If you don't publish the Store News how will the people know about your goods? You can never sell the goods people do not know you have.

Advertising is telling about your stock. The firm that advertises gets ahead, every time, of the firm that does not advertise. Shop-worn and out-of-date stock is the penalty merchants pay for not advertising.

The Napanee Express.

PRINTING!

Counter Check Books
Letter Heads
Posters
Envelopes
Menu Cards
Statement Heads
Programmes
Dodgers
Calling Cards
Memorial Cards
Circulars
Bill Heads
Wedding Cards
Note Heads

We guarantee our work

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC SERVICE AND RED CROSS WORK

Through the "U. E. Loyalist" Chapter, I.O.D.E.

The above Chapter and Committee are much indebted to Mrs. Geo. Shorey, Palace Road, for making a quilt for the French refugees, and bringing in last week seven pairs of socks which she had very kindly knitted for us. Mrs. Shorey's niece is also most kindly making up refugee garments which she asked to have furnished her.

The Convenor and members of the local Belgian Relief Committee desire to thank sincerely Mrs. Lund, Kingston road, for a valued donation of men's clothing; also Mrs. H. E. Smith for a donation of children's clothing.

In this connection we would ask anyone having clothing in good condition that they can spare to send same in to us, as it is much needed both in Belgium and France—that intended for the Belgians should be sent to Mrs. F. S. Richardson's residence, John street; that for the French should be sent to the work-room of same on Tuesday or Thursday afternoons in each case marked clearly with donor's name so that same may be acknowledged.

The Executive and members of the Chapter desire to thank Mrs. R. Bonser, of Kingston, very much for a donation to its funds.

We wish to thank Mr. McClew for very kindly sending us some shingles some time ago for the work-room, and Mrs. Widmer for a donation of knitting, both of which are valuable aids.

Much interest has been manifested in the little red coin-card stockings, particularly when it became known that the object of the collection was to aid the soldiers and needy children of heroic France. All holders of these stockings should return them to the house from whom they were received. Next week it will probably be possible to give an account of the result of the campaign in this locality and somewhat later the total result which the "Friends of France" will report to us.

Now that the holiday season is over DO MAKE IT A POINT to be at the work-room either on Tuesday or Thursday afternoons or on both days, so that we may make a creditable showing with our refugee work so badly needed.

—o—

Demand for Dice.

One of the industries that has received an enormous impetus in America since the beginning of the war is the manufacturing of dice. Before the war Germany controlled almost entirely the market of this commodity. Most of the dice were made of bone and ivory, some of celluloid. With the beginning of the war, however, Germany was forced to economise her bone and ivory, and in the matter of celluloid was entirely out of. Celluloid is made of nitrated tissue paper. With the ever-increasing demands for nitrates to be used in the manufacture of munitions, all other industries drawing upon the supply of that chemical were virtually killed.

To-day several of the American industrial merchants have taken up the manufacture of dice. The demand to-day is greater than ever. Letters all over the country are sending in requests for dice and more dice. The demand is just as great from the overseas camps.

At the present time the supply is far behind the demand. According to one manufacturer of dice, the entire output of all the plants in this country would not be sufficient to supply the orders sent in from below the Mason and Dixon line.

—o—

Tanlac for sale at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

FEED NOW PLENTIFUL

Situation as regards Mill Feed Corn, Concentrates, and Screenings, O. K.

"The feed situation in Canada is now excellent" declared an official of the feed division of the live stock branch at Ottawa. "There is plenty of feed offering both Canadian and imported.

There is plenty of Corn, plenty of concentrates, plenty of screenings. The Dominion Government have a reserve of 100,000 bushels of corn offering at $1.40 f. o. b. Tiffin, Ont., 25,000 tons of linseed oil meal in 200 pound sacks at $64.00 a ton, f. o. b., Toronto.

There seems to be a big supply of flaxseed in the country for the oil crushers are all busy now. Bran and Shorts are purchasable on the open market to-day in straight car load lots, without the war time necessity of buying flour as well as mill feed.

There is a plentiful coarse grain crop throughout the greater part of the country, farmers having sown mixed barley and oats for feed purposes to a larger extent than usual. So with the Government reserves and the commercial offerings there is no danger of feed shortage in Canada. Nobody need worry about that."

—o—

DISMISSES THE ACTION

Judge Lavell Finds that Jury finding was incorrect

At the December sittings of the county court held at Napanee, Judge H. A. Lavell presiding, one of the jury cases was an action brought by Frank Smith, an Ernestown farmer, against the G. T. Railway Company, for the death of a horse and damage to a sleigh by a train at Fredericksburgh station last January. In evidence it was stated that the plaintiff had taken a load of clover seed to the station to be delivered to the agent who had purchased it. Instead of driving along the road ordinarily used for the delivery of freight to the station, he drove across the tracks and drew up in front of the freight shed. While unloading, his sleigh and horses were standing across the track. After unloading safely, he went into the shed to empty the seed into the purchaser's bags, and while he was so engaged, a train came along and killed a horse and damaged the sleigh. Plaintiff's complaint was that the railway company had not cleared away sufficient snow to enable him to place his horses in a safe position.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $200, finding the G. T. Railway company guilty of negligence in not removing snow in front of the platform, but also finding that the plaintiff was not guilty of contributory negligence. Judgment was reserved at the trial, and has since been entered, dismissing the action with costs, it being held by the Judge that the negligence found by the jury was in fact not actionable, and that the finding of the jury as to contributory negligence was contrary to the evidence of plaintiff's witnesses.

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Klenzo Tooth Paste, as advertised in the "Saturday Evening Post"—for sale at WALLACE'S Drug Store Limited.

—o—

David Lloyd Goorfe.

David Lloyd George was born at Manchester, England, Jan. 17, 1863, of Welsh parents. He was admitted to the Bar in 1884, and was successful from the start. In politics he was a Radical. In 1890 he was elected to Parliament, and re-elected several times and took high rank as a Liberal leader and constructive statesman. In 1905 he was appointed President of the Board of Trade, a Cabinet position, in which he won new distinction. In 1906, when Mr. Asquith became Premier, he promoted Mr. Lloyd George to the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, a position previously held by Mr. Asquith himself. In 1915 he was made Minister of Munitions, and on the death of Lord Kitchener he became Secretary of State for War.

—o—

Rexall Catarrh Jelly for cold in the head—at WALLACE'S.

THE CITY OF NISH.

The Ancient Capital of Valiant Serbia —Has Had Varied History.

Among Serbian cities the little town of Nish, which has been recaptured by the Serbians is only surpassed in strategic importance by the capital of the country, Belgrade. It lies at a point where several of the great highroads of the Balkan peninsula converge, and it is at Nish that the line for Salonika branches off from the main railway between Belgrade and Constantinople. Before the war it was the residence of the King and his court to spend three months of the year at the little city on the banks of the Nishava, and it was at Nish that the Serbian Government retired when Belgrade had been finally occupied by the Austrians.

Like so many other towns in the Balkans, Nish is a place of very great antiquity. It was naturally an important place by Ptolemy of Alexandria, and it was under the walls of Nish, the Naissus of the Romans, in the year A. D. 269, that the great battle was fought in which the Emperor Claudius destroyed the army of the Goths. Some two hundred years later came the invasion of the Huns, and in the centuries that followed Nish shared to the full in all the warfare which swept backand forth over the Balkans, until the final silence crept over the Ottoman flood in the fifteenth century.

It was in 1375 that the Turks first captured Nish from the Serbians. In 1443 the allied armies of the Hungarians under Hunyady and the Serbians under George Brankovich took it, but, twelve years later, it came under the Turkish dominion again and remained, for more than 300 years, one of the most important Turkish military stations on the road between Hungary and Constantinople.

Once a Turkish possession, Nish like the surrounding country, experienced the full brunt of the almost perennial state of war which existed between Turkey and Austria. It changed hands twice, but the Austrians could never hold it for long, and when the Serbians at the beginning of the nineteenth century, having successfully risen against the Ottoman oppressors and swept them from the country, made strong effort to capture Nish, they were repulsed with great loss. It was not until the Russo-Turkish war in 1877 that the city finally came into the hands of the Serbians. By the Treaty of Berlin in 1878 Serbia was confirmed in its possession.

To what extent the little town has suffered by the Austrian occupation, it is impossible to say. In the early days of the war, before the Austrians actually captured the city, its accommodation was sadly overtaxed by the tremendous influx from Belgrade. Less than 30,000 people fled before the Austrian advance and settled in Nish or its neighborhood. The authorities would have severely overtaxed the hotel accommodations of the Nish of those days and their efforts to find accommodation for the sudden invasion of 30,000 may be better imagined than described. Speaking of his visit to the city at this time one writer says: "Having obtained excellent sleeping accommodations — on the floor of a friend's house — the writer went in search of sustenance among the several eating houses of the city. The hubbub emanating therefrom was indescribable. It was the memory of the repast is one which will never be obliterated. Several Austrian spies dwelt quietly among the diners, and the whole arrangement seemed almost 'Gilbertian.' It might be remarked one is not of that South American republic which had a notice on the doors of its jail—'All prisoners not in by six o'clock will be locked out'."

—o—

THE ASBESTOS INDUSTRY.

Canada Supplies Most of World's Commanding Needs.

Asbestos is found in many parts of the earth, wherever indeed there are found the serpentine series of metamorphic rocks, but generally it occurs only in thin, isolated layers of no practical importance. The sources from which it is now obtained on a commercial scale are four — the north of Italy, South Africa, the Province of Quebec, Canada, and the Siberian Urals. Until quite recently Italy, whence it has been obtained from very earliest times, was the sole source of the mineral, but both Canadian and South African sources are by now far the most important in the world. It is difficult to obtain the exact production of Italy, but her exports in 1913 only amounted to 8,000 tons. The output of asbestos in Russia in that year reached nearly 14,000 tons. Canada, however, was easily first among the producing countries of the world, exporting in that year 82,000 British tons of the mineral. British South Africa and Rhodesia in the same year exported 1,200 tons. The production of Canada appears to be almost stationary, but the production in the Union of South Africa and in Rhodesia is rapidly growing. The Union, which in 1913 exported less than a thousand tons, in 1916 exported 1,000 tons; Rhodesia, which in 1913 exported only 200 tons, in 1916 shipped over 5,000 tons. Australia possesses important deposits of asbestos, particularly of the blue cape variety, and no doubt these will shortly be largely developed on a commercial scale.

Asbestos is one of nature's most marvellous products because of its comparative indestructability. It is a complex rock mineral, but the finest product of one of nature's most subtle processes.

The three most striking characteristics of asbestos are, first, its infusibility (the word itself is Greek, and means indestructible); secondly, its unique combination of a crystalline and fibrous structure, the latter permitting it to be treated very much as a vegetable or animal fibre, and treated in the manufacturing processes to which they are commonly submitted—that is to say, to be spun into yarn and woven into fabrics; and, third, its power of resisting acid liquids which would immediately destroy any other forms of textile material. Exaggerated claims have often been made for asbestos; but it is to the possession of the properties just described more or less by all forms of true asbestos that the mineral owes its present important position in science, industry, and the arts.

—o—

Garden City to Be Built.

The Portsmouth Town Council has decided to acquire 500 acres of land on Portsmouth Hill, but beyond the borough boundaries for the building of a garden city after the war. A scheme for clearing the slum areas of the town is also in preparation.

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Tanlac for sale at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

BIRMINGHAM.

One of the Most Stirring of British Cities.

In the matter of first impressions it all depends, as far as Birmingham is concerned, from which side one's train runs into the great city of the English midlands. Does the traveler make his journey from the south, across the Severn at Worcester, round the foot of the Lickey Hills at Blackwell, past the garden city of Bournville, and so on through the roomy suburbs which lie to the south, he will be led so gently into Birmingham that it will be upon him before he even begins to suspect its presence.

There is, however, another way of approach, the way through the Black Country, "a reek by day and a blaze by night," just one vast city under different names, of which Birmingham, with all its immensity, is only a fraction. Birmingham, indeed, has about it an indescribable air of having escaped from the Black Country, for beyond it, "at the other side," lies nothing but the open land once again, a land the very names of which, to those who know it, have always been associated with the countryside. Now both views are necessary in order to understand Birmingham, for the "vast semi-circular amphitheatre, with masses of houses broken by innumerable factory chimneys," as one writer has described the city, has always had a great idea and a high ideal of the amenities of civil life."

Indeed, this view is, to a very large extent, its chief characteristic. If Manchester stands for solid practical weight and worth, Birmingham stands for civic ability and civic achievement. To those who have caught the temper of the town, the Lord Mayor and corporation never suggests the notorious "paving committee." The city government is surrounded by a wonderful tradition inaugurated by a great statesman, for those who know the story can never forget that before Joseph Chamberlain became a great national statesman, he had been a great municipal statesman, and before he had been a great Colonial Minister, he had been a great chief magistrate of his native city of Birmingham.

Mention of Chamberlain suggests another characteristic of Birmingham, its extraordinary loyalty to a family or a cause. This is, of course, all quite recent history, and those who recall the political struggle of 1886, and the two great trials of strength in 1910, will remember the way in which the "massif of Birmingham" stood untouched amidst the storm and flow around it, until "A solid Birmingham," and "We are seven" were the catchwords of the day.

Birmingham, indeed, seems to have had a way of producing great citizens, and if it did not treat them well, at the time when it should have done so, it subsequently made amendment to the best of its ability. Thus, it drove the famous Dr. Priestley from its midst in the closing years of the eighteenth century, burnt his house at Fair Hill, Sparkbrook, his library and laboratory and all his manuscripts being lost in the flames, but in front of the Town Hall, to-day, there stands a statue of the great chemist, and Birmingham proudly claims as one of its greatest citizens. For the most part, indeed, Birmingham has treated its long list of distinguished men worthily, and remembers them with pride. One of the most precious heritages in the town, to-day, is the memory of the great Soho factory, where, through the genius of James Watt and the courage of Matthew Boulton, the steam engine was perfected. Even the old private workshop remains just as he left it, with no single article disturbed, carefully preserved in the garret of his house at Heathfield. — The Christian Science Monitor.

—o—

Leader's Thrift Maxims.

1. Behave towards your purse as you would to your best friend.
2. View the reckless money spender as a criminal, and shun his company.
3. Dress neatly, not lavishly. A bank pays a higher rate of interest than your back.
4. Take your amusements judiciously. You would enjoy them better.
5. Don't throw away your crusts; eat them. They are as strengthening as beef.
6. It is more exhilarating to feel money in your pocket than beer in your stomach.
7. Remember it only takes twenty shillings to make a pound, and twelve pennies to make a shilling.
8. You can sleep better after a hard day's work than after a day's idleness.
9. Always get good value from tradesmen. They watch they get good money from you.
10. There is as much pleasure in reading a good bank account as a novel.

—o—

A "Dud."

A "dud," if you don't know it, is an enemy shell that, through some defect in the fuse or the bursting-charge, fails to explode. Instead of scattering death and destruction, it harms only the object with which it comes in contact. A captain of artillery tells of two experiences that he men have had with the frolicsome "dud."

"Not long ago," said the captain, inhaling a puff from his first cigarette in several days, "one of my men heard a 'whizbang' coming. He darted head first into a dug-out like a jack-rabbit. At the same moment, the shell entered and lodged right alongside him in the soft earth. For a fraction of a second the soldier thought that he was going to be an unusually complete casualty, but the shell just stayed there, rested quietly and didn't explode. That soldier is now firmly convinced that he was born to be hanged.

"Another time, one of the men in the battery was in a deep dugout when one of the big German shells came through the roof and lodged right at his feet. It was a huge shell, and it looked as big around as a washtub to him. He fainted dead away when he saw it, for in a flash he figured that it had one of those delayed action-fuses and was all ready to blow up. When he came to, and they told him that he had been scared into insensibility by a 'dud,' he was the maddest man you ever saw. He seemed to take it as a personal insult that the shell hadn't exploded and scattered him over five acres of France."

—o—

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

INFLUENZA STILL CLAIMING VICTIMS BY THE THOUSANDS

Epidemic Breaking out anew from one end of the country to the other.

Warning to the country that the Influenza epidemic is by no means ended, and that all possible precautions against that disease should be taken has just been issued by the health authorities at Washington.

Late reports show that the disease is breaking out anew in its very worst form from practically one end of the country to the other. Already there have been over 300,000 deaths from the disease and one prominent health official predicts that there will possibly be 750,000 deaths inthis country this year from Influenza and the ailments which follow it. The disease has been very baffling to the medical profession and health authorities frankly admit that ordinary preventive measures such as wearing of masks and closing public places seem of little avail.

Persons who are weak or run down, and who have not the strength to throw off the Influenza germ, are the earliest victims.

Those who catch cold easily or who are suffering from catarrhal troubles are also early victims, as the inflamed mucous membrane linings of the nose and throat are an open door to the germs. If you are suffering from any of these conditions, nothing will build you up and fortify your system against attack like Tanlac. Medical science the most powerful tonic properties known to science. This statement is widely proven by the fact that this celebrated medicine is now having the greatest sale of any system tonic in the history of medicine. It has accomplished remarkable results during the present epidemic and hundreds of thousands who have used it are enjoying the best of health. One prominent physician in Texas frankly stated that he found Tanlac to be the finest tonic to be had for building up his patients who had Influenza.

Actual experience has shown that the best way to keep from taking Influenza is to keep the system in good shape as it is a well known fact that the powers of resistance of the human system can be greatly increased that it can throw off almost any infection, not even excepting Spanish Influenza, which is one of the most contagious diseases known.

Tanlac increases your strength and weight and creates a good healthy appetite for nourishing food. It keeps you physically fit and makes you strong. Nowone can afford to run in this way fortifies you against deadly disease germs. In connection with Tanlac the druggist will be sure to keep the bowels open by taking Tanlac Laxative Pallets. Tanlac is sold in Napanee at WALLACE'S Drug Store, in Camden East by R. J. OSTER, in Wagarville by S. JACKSON.

—o—

Notice to Auto Owners

We have opened up a service station for storage batteries and are prepared to repair all makes of batteries. Satisfaction guaranteed and prices reasonable. Get your batteries repaired in town and save express charges. Special prices to dealers.

C. A. WISEMAN,
Napanee.

—o—

Spy System Originated by Italian.

Secret service organizations and spy systems, as well as detective bureaus, such as the municipal police forces, were originated by the Marquis D'Argenson, a native of Venice who went to France in 1637 and became head of the police department.

D'Argenson had been employed as a state secret agent in Venice. In Paris he organized a municipal secret agency that would now be called a detective bureau. After he had practically formed the Paris police force from a disorderly band into a highly efficient body of gendarmes, he turned his attention to international affairs and inaugurated a system of espionage in foreign nations likely to be at war with France.

Carl Stieber organized the Prussian spy system on the model furnished by D'Argenson's force and sent thousands of men into Austria and France before the wars against those countries.

—o—

Of Course.

A young author said to William Dean Howells at a reception in the latter's honor in Miami:

"That was Astorbilt who just asked you for your autograph, sir. You don't seem much impressed."

"I can never understand," said Mr. Howells, "why people should be impressed by millionaires. My own experience with them is they never pay lunch with them they always let you pay."

The young author laughed gally.

"That, of course, is how they become millionaires, isn't it?" he said.

—o—

Up in the Air.

Corporal (name deleted by censor) is the champion optimist in the (deleted by censor) regiment. On his first visit to Paris an air-raid was in progress, and as he observed the Parisians, all intent on the Taubes, he said to his companion:

"There's one fine thing about this air stuff."

"And that 's—?"

"It keeps you looking up."

"(Reg.) (deleted by censor.)"—Cartoons Magazine.

—o—

Cleaning the Money.

A "money laundry" is to be installed in the Minneapolis federal reserve bank as a part of the conservation policy of the times. From $9,000,000 to $10,000,000 in torn and dirty federal reserve bank notes is now chopped up, washed and restored. It is proposed to save a large proportion of this reissue by the chemical cleaning process that will be installed.

—o—

Wallace's Rat Strychnine for rats and mice—kills and mummifies remains—sold only at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

Notice to the Trade!

Order Your

Soft Drinks

From

The Lennox Beverage Works,

'Phone 275, Napanee.

Sole Agents for

THE NATIONAL BREWERIES Limited, - Montreal, Que.
GRANTS SPRINGS BREWERY CO., - Hamilton, Ont.
HAMILTON BREWING ASSOCIATION - Hamilton, Ont.

21-2 p. c. Ale, Lager, and Porter.

Write for Prices.

We specialize in all kinds of

CARBONATED DRINKS

and ship to all local outside points.

THE LENNOX BEVERAGE WORKS,

East Street, - Napanee, Ont.

Rear of Daly's Tea Warehouse.

Try Our Unfermented Fruit Wines.

Have You Seen BEAVER BOARD Paneled Walls and Ceilings?

THEY far surpass lath, plaster and wall-paper in beauty, durability, ease of application, and economy.

They deaden sound, resist heat and cold, retard fire, resist shocks or strains, do not crack, chip or deteriorate with age.

BEAVER BOARD

can be used in new or remodeled buildings of every type.

We carry full stock and can furnish sizes suggested, with full information about uses, application, etc.

APPLY TO

MADOLE HARDWARE CO.

'PHONE 13,
NAPANEE, ONTARIO

IRELAND TO THE VARDAR.

Victories By the Enemies of England Help the Sinn Feiners.

It seems a far cry from Dublin to the Vardar valley, but there is no doubt that a large section of the Irish people is following the exploits of the Serbian forces with close attention, as they may exercise a crucial influence on Irish political fortunes. This section of the Irish people is the disloyal one, which regards victories by the enemies of England a service rendered to the cause of Sinn Fein. But the chief anxiety that the Serbian victories in Macedonia inspires is that they may bring about a premature end of the war—premature, that is, from the Sinn Fein point of view.

The party of sedition in Ireland pins its faith on the next general election. It hopes—and there is unfortunately much to justify its expectation—that the struggle at the polls will result in the practical wiping out of the Nationalist party and the capture of at least 60 seats by the Sinn Fein. These 60 members of the Imperial Parliament would not, however, take their seats at Westminster—to do so would be a negation of the principles of Sinn Fein—but would establish a sort of national council, the aim of which would be to secure all the machinery of government that is not under the direct authority of the crown—municipalities, school boards, local police administrations; in a word, every phase of local government which depends on the votes of the people.

But the success of this policy is dependent on the continuation of the war. Only as long as Great Britain is fighting for her life is there any chance of the Sinn Feiners being able to stab her in the back. The potential aid of Germany, remote as it is, is one of their trump cards. Their second trump card is the hostility they have succeeded in arousing to the proposal to introduce conscription in Ireland. If the war should come to an end or if the Allies should secure such decisive victories as to make the early defeat of Germany and her allies a certainty, the necessity of conscription in Ireland and elsewhere would disappear.

It is to this possibility that Field Marshal Haig is contributing by his brilliant campaign in the Vardar Macedonia. Every success he scores brings the end of the world conflict nearer, a consummation which would spell ruin to the hopes of the Sinn Fein movement. It can only carry on by fishing in troubled waters and by taking advantage of the embarrassments of the British Government. The day the Cabinet in London has its hand free of war worries that day the Sinn Fein movement is doomed. The return home of the heroic Irish regiments will cause all the leaders to run for their lives.

—o—

Her Master's Voice.

Head of the House—"Where are you going, my dear?"

His Better Half — "Where I please."

Head of the House.—"But when will you be back?"

His Better Half. — "When I choose!"

Head of the House—"Ah, yes! Of course! But not later. I could not permit that."

—o—

White Ivory toilet articles, the newest goods at prices less than you would pay elsewhere.

M. PIZZARIELLO,
Market Square.

THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP and TOBACCO STORE.

Best of Attention, Careful Workmen

Quality Brands of Cigars, Tobacco, Cigarrets, Pipes, Etc.

PAUL KILLORIN, - Proprietor.

ROYAL HOTEL BARBER SHOP

HARRY SCOTT, Proprietor.

Everything Neat and Sanitary. Best of Service Guaranteed.

GIVE US A CALL.

HARRY E. SMITH
ISSUER OF M-RRIAGE LICENSES.
Strictly Private and Confidential.
Smith's Jewellery Store,
Napanee
0-3-m

FRED CHINNECK
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Chinneck's Jewellery Store,
Next Wallace's Drug Store
Napanee
Strictly Private and Confidential. 39

JOHN T GRANGE
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Grange Block, John Street,
Strictly Private and Confidential.

Local Agent Wanted

for the "Old Reliable"
FONTHILL NURSERIES

Thousands of Orchard trees need replacing.

War Gardens call for small fruits, early bearing fruit trees, Asparagus, Rhubarb plants, etc.

The demand for Ornamental stock in towns and villages is large.

Secure a paying Agency with liberal commissions. Experience not necessary.

STONE & WELLINGTON,
(Established 1837)
TORONTO, ONT.

SYMINGTON'S

Is the place to get the Following Goods :

FEEDS

Cotton Seed Meal, Ruby Chop
Barley Feed, Cracked Corn.
Feed Wheat, Etc.

SEEDS

Timothy, Alsike, Clover, Alfalfa, Flower Seeds, Lawn Grass, Etc.

Also Hen Supplies, Garden Seeds, and Plants.

THOS. SYMINGTON,
NAPANEE, ONT.
50-tf

FRUIT TREES and PLANTS FOR SPRING PLANTING

We need no further introduction than the fact that we have been in the Nursery Business SIXTY-ONE YEARS, and are now prepared to meet existing conditions by offering our high grade trees and plants direct to customers at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

Send for our illustrated circulars of hardy varieties which you can order direct, and save the agent's commission, or call and see our stock. Our prices will be sure to interest you and all stock is absolutely first-class and true to name.

The Chase Brothers Co.,
of Ontario, Limited
Nurserymen
Established 1837
COLBORNE, ONT.
6-20

WANTED!

TO BUY

Pressed Hay and Straw.

S. CASEY DENISON.
Centre Street, North. 'Phone 101

Mr. Farmer

Are you getting the best results from your cows? If so you have cream to sell as the best results obtainable are by separating the milk, and thus having the skim milk for feeding purposes.

GROW GOOD CALVES AND PIGS AND SELL US YOUR CREAM.

We
Furnish you with a Cream market twelve months in the year.
Furnish you with shipping cans.
Pay all express charges.
Will handle all your Cream sweet or sour.
Pay for it twice each month.
Pay highest market prices at all times.

Write us for further information, or call personally at our plant, where you will be welcomed by our Manager L. A. Reddick, who will gladly give you any information you may require.

Cornwall City Dairy, Napanee, Ont.
4b

Pte. Andrew Stackvale, of the Original Fighting 26th, an inmate of a military hospital at Fredericton, N. B., was recently lost in the woods for seven days under very unusual circumstances.

Stackvale, who was 15 months in a German prison camp, lost one leg in the war. He left the city Oct. 22 to drive to Minto. On a lonely, not-much-frequented road he was thrown from his carriage and the horse ran away. Being without crutches and helpless because of a fracture to his remaining leg, received by being thrown from the carriage, he was unable to move. He lay in the bushes just a week, subsisting on roots which he could dig up with his hands.

NEW SUITS
—AT—
$15.00

New Serges, New Worsteds New Tweeds—Tailored in the Latest Styles and guaranteed the Best Range of $15.00 Suits in Canada.

THE GRAHAM CO'Y.,
Napanee, Ont.

Our Diamond Rings Are Splendid Value.

Bought before the raise, so are giving the customer the benefit.

See our

$25, $50, and $100 Diamond Rings

Quality Guaranteed

F. Chinneck's Jewellery Store

WHO WON THE WAR?

Editor of Chicago Western-American Gives Answer.

"British opinion is becoming acutely sensitive to the trend of the peace movement. This country and its dominions have performed the lion's share of the work of winning the war. They cannot believe that this fact will be forgotten."

In these words, Edward Price Bell, London correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, tells his paper of one phase of overseas peace sentiment which we will do well to heed. As the great struggle approaches its finale, and the Hun's doom is no longer in doubt, the pioneer champions of Liberty, who bore the brunt of the ghastly conflict, and whose valor and sacrifice made certain Prussia's defeat, are in danger of being slighted by their beneficiaries.

Uncle Sam's intervention hastened the end of the war beyond the shadow of a doubt. But the British navy saved civilization. The Yanks have worked military wonders on both sides of the Atlantic. But they were able to reach the firing line because Britannia paved the way for them with the blood of her sons, and because for over four long years, her ironclad defenders of the faith have been ceaselessly vigilant against a ruthless and remorseless foe.

The boss braggart of Christendom, William Randolph Hearst, appears in his Chicago papers recently with another windy effusion in which he credits Columbia with winning the war. This is the sort of boastful bunk that disgusts intelligent Americans. It also misrepresents us to our Allies. The rank and file of our citizens have brains enough to understand that, while our belated entry into the war shortened it, the issue was decided by the British and French protectors of right and justice against whose bodies and souls German ferocity spent itself before we started.

When the Hun began to fight in 1914, his grand objective was not Paris or London, but New York and Chicago. What saved us from destruction and death, and our women from ravishment in those days of terrible crisis? The British fleet! What made possible our present methodical preparation for war and the training and transport of our troops to the battle front? The British fleet! What kept watch day and night over the sacred principles for which we gladly give our sons to duty that may mean death and in comparison with which our dollars seem but dross? The British fleet!

Let us muzzle with outspoken contempt fathoads like Hearst, who, at this solemn hour, rush into print with cheap blarney about our military prowess, and let us remember and celebrate with thankful hearts the second saviour of the world—the British fleet. Let Americans teach their children that, for the 1st British navy the goddess of Bedloe's Island, whose ever-shining torch has beacoued the way to happiness for millions, might have been yanked from her pedestal by bloody hands and her light put out forever.

"Getting down to brass tacks," is a famed American attitude. It means stripping realities to the bone, and stating them as Lincoln-Ben Franklin bluntness outstanding facts.

Here is the outstanding fact of the greatest war in history:

The British fleet won it!

Found Wagon-load of Eggs.

Pte. Matthew King in a letter to his people at Colborne, tells of the luck of a Canadian battalion which, in taking possession of a captured town recently found a "wagonful of hard-boiled eggs," which they proceeded forthwith to put to excellent use. King writes he has plenty of good food for his soldiers, no matter how those at home may be running short."

MAKE CONCRETE TILE

Well Cured and Properly Made Cement Tile Equal to Clay.

Strangles, an Infectious Disease of Colts May Be Controlled — The Cause, Symptoms and Treatment of This Serious Disease.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

To make concrete tile satisfactorily many things must be taken into consideration.

In the first place it is very necessary that the manufacturer have experience in the making of concrete tile; besides, it is essential to have good strong machinery, a good quality of sand and gravel, or crushed rock, first-class cement, material and cement thoroughly mixed, and a kiln where the tile may be steam cured.

Only strong, heavy and durable machinery should be used. With respect to material a good aggregate would be one part material, which would pass through a twenty-mesh sieve, and two parts, which would range from the previous size mentioned up to one-quarter inch stone. Only good sharp material should be used, one from which there is clay should be avoided. If this cannot be procured a sand washing machine will have to be added to the equipment of the plant.

Where a great many tile manufacturers make a mistake in the making of concrete tile is in the fact that they use too "lean" a mixture, that is not enough cement to the material. The proper mixture for first-class tile is one part cement to 2½ parts of crushed material, and in no case should the tile be more than from one to three of a total aggregate, sufficient water being added to the mixture to make a gum consistency. When the tile are completed they should be placed in kilns where they may be steam cured and left there for a period of not less than 48 hours.

The kiln should be about six feet in height and of a width sufficient to allow the required number of trucks on which the tile have been placed to rest during the curing process.

The tile should be placed in the kiln not more than 1½ hours after it has been manufactured and kept there for 48 hours during the steaming process. After it has been cured it might be removed from the kiln and piled in the yard, and should have at least two weeks hardening before being again disturbed. Before the product of any tile plant is offered for sale samples should be tested either at the plant or sent to the Drainage Department at the O. A. C., Guelph, to be tested to see if it is of the proper strength.—W. R. Scott, B.S.A., O. A. College, Guelph.

Strangles—Its Cause and Cure.

Strangles, commonly called "Colt Distemper," is an infectious, febrile, erruptive disease peculiar to horses, especially to colts or quite young horses, but those of all ages are liable to suffer. One attack does not render an animal immune from a second, but there are few cases in which an animal suffers the second time.

The disease appears in two forms, known as a (a) Regular Strangles, (b) Irregular Strangles, often called "Bastard Strangles." As with all contagious or infectious diseases it is caused by a specific virus which is communicable from animal to animal by contact or surroundings, may be carried from a diseased to a healthy animal on the hands or clothes of the attendant, on pails, forks, harness, clothing, etc., and it is possible it may be carried considerable distances in the air.

Symptoms — When the abscesses form in the space between the arms of the lower jaw (called the maxillary space) the general health is often so little affected that nothing wrong is suspected until the abscesses break, but in most cases there is a dullness, more or less loss of appetite, increase of temperature, nasal discharge, at first watery, but soon becoming purulent, cough, often difficulty in swallowing. A tumor, or tumors can be felt, and generally seen in the neighborhood of the head, usually in the space already referred to in the throat or higher up, just posterior to the lower jaw. In severe cases the patient becomes unable to swallow, the cough becomes very painful and breathing more or less labored and difficult; and he usually stands with his nose protruded, facing a supply of fresh air if at liberty.

Treatment.—In mild cases good care and comfortable quarters are all that is needed, other than flushing out the cavities of the abscesses three times daily with a five per cent. solution of one of the coal tar antiseptics or carbolic acid. In more acute cases in addition to the above it is good practice to steam the nostrils occasionally by holding the patient's head in steam escaping from a pot of boiling water, to which has been added a little carbolic acid. Feed and water out of a high manger, as he swallows with greater ease when head is elevated. Give the patient two to four drams of hyposulphite of soda (according to size) three times daily. Keep hot poultices to the throat, lance abscesses as soon as ready and treat as above. Feed on soft, easily swallowed and easily digested food. If he wont eat keep up his strength by giving new milk and raw eggs with an oz. of sweet spirits of nitre several times daily. Do not attempt to drench him. Give the powders out of a spoon, placing them well back on the tongue. Give the liquids with a 2-oz. syringe. If there be danger of suffocation, and the amateur cannot relieve it, a veterinarian should be sent for promptly. In cases of irrigular strangles the same treatment, less the local application to the lancing abscesses is all that an amateur, and, after all, that a veterinarian can do.

Patriotic Calenders For 1919.

Handsome designs, all prices, sheet music all the latest Vocal an Instrumental.

M. PIZZARIELLO.

—o—

Music.

If you are thinking of buying a Piano, Organ, Talking Machine (Victor or Edison), or Sewing Machine, see us before you buy. We trade for anything. Terms to suit purchaser. Hundreds of references. Hundreds of records. Come and see them.

VANLUVEN BROS.
Napanee and Moscow.

UNDERDRAINAGE PAYS

Proven Methods of Draining Low Land, Swamps and Springs.

Mutual Respect and Confidence Are the Keynotes of Successful Co-operation — How These May Be Developed In Any Community.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

In general the conditions making drains necessary are those where the gravitational or free water is either on the surface of the land or so close to the surface as to interfere with the proper growth of plant roots. The instances where the water is lying on the land, such as in pond holes, sloughs, pockets, swamps, etc., are very common in in Ontario, and it is usually an easy matter for these conditions to be remedied. They may be remedied either by means of open ditches or a system of tile drains.

Where there is a large area of lowlying land which is uniformly wet, such as we have in the southwestern counties, namely, Kent, Essex and Lambton, tile drains augmented by open ditches are used, and sometimes when the wet land is the same or possibly lower than the lake level dikes are constructed and pumps installed to remove the water. Other instances where low-lying and flat lands require drainage are those which are occasionally flooded either during the spring freshets or during heavy rains. If no means has been provided for this water to be removed quickly the crops growing on this land will be killed out and thus cause financial loss to the land owners.

In the case of underground springs we have a condition where the impervious layer of the subsoil has caused the underground water to be blocked and held to such an extent that it eventually comes to the surface. These can be prevented by having a tile drain put in a short distance above the springs so that the water may be cut off and conveyed to a proper outlet.

Another instance is that where irrigation is being carried on. In some of the irrigation districts the water is fairly saturated with alkali salts. When this water is used for irrigation it is spread over the land and eventually is evaporated from the surface of the soil or from the leaves of plants and trees by the sun, the alkali being left on the surface. This alkali accumulates until it becomes so strong as to prevent the growth of plants or trees.

To remove this alkali it is necessary to install a system of underdrains, then thoroughly flood the soil which is saturated with alkali, thus dissolving the alkali and allowing the water to pass off through the drains, thereby removing the alkali. After this has been removed it will be necessary to use a greater amount of water for irrigation of this soil, and after each irrigation as soon as the water has been evaporated to such an extent that the remaining water is almost saturated with alkali the free water remaining in the soil and containing this concentrated solution of alkali must be allowed to run off through the drains.

Across many Ontario farms we see small creeks flowing at least part of the season. In most instances where this occurs the drain can be placed parallel to this creek, and except during the spring freshets or after very heavy rains the water will flow through this drain, thereby obviating the use of the creek. When this drain is installed the creek banks could be levelled, and instead of being a creek with ragged banks and weeds and small trees growing alongside, could be converted into a scoop ditch. This ditch could be of such a nature as to allow farm machinery to cross back and forth, and would take care of the occasional heavy flows of water.

In all conditions where the ground water comes within two and a half feet of the surface of the soil it is necessary for this to be removed in some manner so that plants may have proper root growth.—W. R. Scott, B.S.A., O. A. College, Guelph.

Philosophy of Having a Good Time.

Take the "t" out of toil and you have oil. You can't take the hard work out of farming as easily as that, but a little run robs it of much of its drudgery. Good times are all in the toil of agriculture. That is what a great many sincere persons overlook who study economics more than human nature.

When we attempt to organize a farmers' association, what is done? Why right away a vast amount of talking is committed anent education and improvement. Both are good, of course, and the farmer, in common with all humanity, wants to improve — there's a difference between improving and being improved—but he's not always too sure that the association will effect the improvement.

To begin with, he is often not too well acquainted with his real neighbors—the men in the inside of the men he knows now show themselves only to kindred spirits. Then after a hard day's work he is prone to stay quietly at home in preference to driving several miles to discuss, under a smoky lamp, the old problems in much the same old way.

But there's one thing everyone wants—a good time. Everyone takes his recreation in some form — only there's nothing collective about it; each goes his own way at his own time. Really persuade the neighbors once that they can have a better time at the club meeting than they can at home, and they'll go without coaxing.

So that seems the logical starting point. A leader never finds it hard to get people to organize for pleasure—to have a good time.

And it leads to great things, too. As people become better acquainted mutual respect and confidence develop. That is the fundamental and first step to business co-operation.—Ontario Department of Agriculture.

Blocked by Horses.

The Porcupine Advance records a twenty-minute delay for a train on the T. & N. O. a few days ago, caused by five horses getting on the track and running ahead of the locomotive. The engineer declares that he almost caught up with the runaways several times.

New Factors In Labor Unionism.

Clerks, ledger-keepers and other kindred employes of the banks of Winnipeg have formed a bank clerks union and affiliated with the Trades and Labor Council of the Manitoba capital. The school teachers of the 'Peg contemplate similar action.

Soldiers Home Coming Campaign

War Work and After-War Work of the SALVATION ARMY

"FIRST TO SERVE—LAST TO APPEAL"

The Salvation Army has for 53 years been organized on a military basis—inured to hardship, sacrifice and service. It is always in action, day and night.
It has maintained Military Huts, Hostels and Rest Rooms, providing food and rest for tens of thousands of soldiers each day. 1,200 uniformed workers and 45 ambulances have been in service at the front—in addition to taking care of the needs of soldiers' families here at home, assisting the widows and orphans, and relieving distress arising from the absence of the soldier head of the family.
Notwithstanding all the Government is planning to do, notwithstanding the pensions and the relief work of other organizations, hundreds of cases of urgent human need are constantly demanding the practical help the Salvation Army is trained and equipped to render.

The Salvation Army Million Dollar Fund

January 19th to 25th

While it could do so, the Salvation Army has carried on without any general appeal. Now the crisis is arising with the return of the 300,000 soldiers. The budget for essential work during the coming year has been prepared. A million dollars must be raised to continue the after-the-war activities, which include:

Hostels for Soldiers
Salvation Army Hostels are vitally necessary for the protection and comfort of the soldier at the many stopping places between France and his home here in Canada. These Hostels—or military hotels—provide good food, clean beds, wholesome entertainment at a price the soldier can afford to pay. If the boys did not have the Army to go to, WHERE could they go?

Care of the Wives, Widows, Dependents and Orphans of Soldiers
Scores and hundreds of cases could be cited where soldiers overseas have been comforted by the assurance that the Salvation Army has stepped in to relieve their families from dire need. As an instance, a mother with six children is located—no fuel, weather freezing, food and funds exhausted by sickness and other troubles. They are taken to Salvation Army Emergency Receiving Home. Winter and 300,000 soldiers returning increase the demands on the Salvation Army, whose personal help alone is of avail. Consider, too, the vast and complex problems arising out of the care of soldiers' widows and orphans.

Keeping the Family Unit Intact
The women of the Salvation Army on their visiting rounds accomplish the apparently impossible. Is the discharged soldier out of a job? They find him one. Is the wife sick, the home needs piling on, the children neglected? They nurse the wife, mother the children, wash and scrub. Is there urgent need for food, fuel, clothes or medicine? They are supplied. It takes money, of course, but more important is the loving spirit of service in which the work is done.

When the Soldier Needs a Friend
The Salvation Army is there with the boys with hot coffee, the pies, chocolate, magazines, writing materials, and the spiritual comfort which the boys in Khaki need. Until the last homeward-bound soldier is re-established in civilian life, will you not help the Salvation Army to combat the discomforts and evils that beset his path?

The service of the Salvation Army, founded on sacrifice, demonstrates the true spirit of the Master. It is directed to the extension of the Kingdom of Christ. For two generations the Salvation Army has stood out and out for God.
It approaches practical problems in a practical way and achieves RESULTS. It co-operates with all—overlaps none. It recognizes neither color, race nor creed. It is always in action, day and night. No organization does greater work at less cost. To carry on its great work it must have financial help, and on its behalf members of the Dominion Government, business men and returned soldiers endorse this appeal for funds.

"LET YOUR GRATITUDE FIND EXPRESSION IN SERVICE"
THE SALVATION ARMY MILLION DOLLAR FUND COMMITTEE
Headquarters: 20 Albert St., Toronto
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Press Advertising Sold Victory Bonds

BEFORE the war, bond buyers were "marked men." In number they were 40,000 in March 1917—this is shown by the number of purchasers of the Government war loan of that date. But in the autumn of the same year, their number increased twenty times —to 820,000 ! This was the number purchasing the Victory Loan 1917. In November 1918 over 1,000,000 persons purchased the Victory Loan 1918 !

These wonderful results were accomplished by Press Advertising.

Before the war one half of one per cent. of our people bought bonds. Now quite twelve and one half per cent of our people are bond buyers.

Before the stupendous amount of $676,000,000 worth of bonds could be sold to our Canadian people in 3 weeks, a most thorough and exhaustive campaign of education was necessary, and this campaign was carried through by advertising in the public press The power of the printed word never had a more convincing demonstration.

By means of the printed word through the medium of advertisements in the press of our country, the Canadian people were made to know what bonds are, the nature of their security, their attractiveness as an investment, and why the Government had to sell bonds.

Every point and feature of Victory bonds was illustrated and described before and during the campaign—in advertisements. No argument was overlooked. No selling point was neglected.

The result is that Canadians to-day are a nation of bondholders.

They know what a convenient safe and profitable form of investment bonds are. Instead of one man in 200 owning bonds, now one Canadian in eight—men, women and children—owns a Government Security.

This complete transformation in the national mind and habits was brought about by advertising in the press of the nation. Press advertising has justified itself as the surest and speediest method by which a man's reason can be influenced and directed.

The Minister of Finance acknowledges this. His own words are :

"The wonderful success of the loan was due in large measure to their (the Press of Canada) splendid and untiring efforts during the whole Campaign.

Mr E. R. Wood, chairman of the Dominion Executive having oversight of the campaign to raise Victory Loan 1918, said: ".....The Press Publicity campaign.....will rank as one of the most remarkable and efficient publicity campaigns ever undertaken in any country."
Mr J. H. Gundy, Vice Chairman of the same Committee said : "I have been selling bonds for a long time, but I never found it so easy to sell them as at this time. The reason is the splendid work the press has done. I take off my hat to the press of Canada."

The success of the Victory Loan, 1918, and the knowlege which Canadians now possess of bonds are a straight challenge to the man who doubts the power of the printed word, in the form of Advertisements to sell goods—and this applies not to bonds alone, but to the goods **YOU** are interested in selling.

WRIGLEY'S

Six reasons WHY it's a good friend:

1—Steadies nerves
2—Allays thirst
3—Aids appetite
4—Helps digestion
5—Keeps teeth clean
6—It's economical

Keep the soldiers and sailors supplied!

Sealed tight—Kept right

96

Chew it after every meal

The Flavour Lasts!

Resolve to save during 1919. Keep W. S. S. in mind.

Note Paper and Envelopes.

In gift boxes, all sizes, all prices, pretty and useful for Xmas gifts. Pencils, pens, etc.

M. PIZZARIELLO,
Market Square.

Canada will have a net war debt of about $1,300,000,000 for war expenditures alone by Mar. 31st next. Her exports of animal products increased during the war from $53,400,000 in 1913 to $172,700,000 last year. The opportunity exists for holding this trade and paying off Canada's war debt inside of ten years by live stock alone.

For chapped hands or roughness of the skin use Walladerma (winter balm)—Sold only at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

If you feel a cold coming on there is nothing better to check it than Rexall Cold Break-ups—Sold only in Napanee at WALLACE'S, Napanee's Leading Drug Store.

"CONTRABAND"

A Romance of the North Atlantic

By RANDALL PARRISH

"AUTHOR of "MY LADY of the NORTH," "MAID of the FOREST," ETC.

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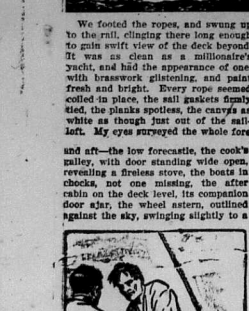


We footed the ropes, and swung up to the rail, clinging there long enough to gain swift view of the deck beyond. It was as clean as a millionaire's yacht, and had the appearance of one, with brasswork glistening, and paint fresh and bright. Every rope seemed coiled in place, the sail gaskets firmly tied, the planks spotless, the canvas as white as though just out of the sail-loft. My eyes surveyed the whole fore and aft—the low forecastle, the cook's galley, with door standing wide open, revealing a fireless stove, the boats in chocks, not one missing, the after cabin and deck level, its companion door ajar, the wheel astern, outlined against the sky, swinging slightly to a

"My Heavens, Olson; There's Not a Sailor on Deck."

lashing of rope—and nowhere a human being. I could scarcely believe the evidence of my own eyes.

"Heavens, Olson; there's not a sailor on deck," I gasped.

"No, sir; it beats me; I've been at sea a long time, sir, but I never see nothin' like this—they ain't left, for the boats are all there, an' the wheel is lashed. She's just a sailin' herself."

"There's no sign of any trouble aboard. Why, those decks are scrubbed like a Dutchwoman's floor. Hurry up, Leyard; the schooner seems deserted. Come on, mate, we shall have to clear this mystery up."

We sprang down on the deck, and the others came tumbling over the rail after us, each face expressive of mystification. Vera touched my sleeve, her eyes searching mine.

"What can have happened?"

"I do not in the least know," I answered. "The mystery is too deep to guess at. There has been no storm, no fire, no evidence of desertion, every boat seems to be in its proper place. The only thing I can think of as possible is drink. The whole crew may be drunk, but that seems like a dream. However, we can't stand here doing nothing. White, you are not of much use with that broken arm, so remain alongside Miss Carrington. Keep your eyes open. Leeyord, you and I will have a peep into that cabin; the rest of you take the forecastle. Be careful, lads, but don't miss anything—scatter now."

I slid back the companion door, and entered slightly in advance. The cabin floor was on a level with the main deck, and its glass front flooded the interior with light. A glance revealed everything, and I stood motionless, my breath caught in my throat, my hand still gripping the edge of the door. I was aware that Leayord peered across my shoulder, and heard his startled lips utter one muffled exclamation. It was a low-celled apartment, painted white, with ports along the sides, the only stateroom being aft. A bright-hued rug covered the floor, and there were leather divans under the ports. The table in the center was fully set for a meal, covered with a white cloth, and glistening bravely with china and glass. There was food in abundance, partially eaten, and wineglasses half filled. I saw all these details; I recalled them afterwards, yet in that first instant of horror, the impression left upon me was merely of those silent, motionless figures sitting upright in their chairs. It was a grewsome sight! A great monster of a man faced me, his white, ghastly face appearing above a shaggy gray beard, his sightless, open eyes, staring full into mine. A wineglass had fallen from his opened fingers, and lay broken on the deck. Indeed, everyone had apparently died as by a stroke, retaining exactly the posture last assumed in life.

To the right of the broad-shouldered giant was a thin, young fellow, scarcely out of his teens, but with a hard, repulsive face, and at his left a dark-faced man almost a negro, grinned horribly, as though death had stricken him even as he laughed. Nothing could be more awful to look upon than the gleam of his teeth, beneath the fantastic curl of his mustache. There were six altogether, five sitting upright in swivel chairs, screwed to the deck, or leaning forward with heads resting on the table. The sixth, gray-haired and partially bald, had fallen sideways, and lay in a shapeless heap on the rug. They had the look of seamen, and were roughly dressed, three of them plainly foreigners, one with rings in his ears. The big man alone possessed the appearance of leadership.

I saw all this in that one swift glance. Breath had not come sobbing back to me, when Leayord's hand crushed my arm and his voice rumbled in my ear:

"See, captain! they're dead; they're all dead!"

"Yes," I answered, choking over the words, "there is no doubt of that. Something terrible has occurred here. Ooh!—call the other men."

I heard him stumble out through the companion door, and the roar of his voice as he shouted to those forward; I could distinguish the sound of their feet on the deck, but could not remove my gaze from that awful sight in the cabin. The eyes of that giant dead man, staring at me so fixedly across the table, held me as in a vise—there was something so ghastly, so terrible, about their expression, as to rob me of all sense, all courage. The men joined me, Liverpool evidently far in advance, and pushing past where I stood. I have no recollection of seeing the others, although I felt and heard their presence. But I saw Vera marked his sudden stop, the quick blanching of his face, and the sharp oath which burst from his lips, the swift, incredulous look of surprise, of recognition, which leaped into his eyes. He was staring straight into the ghastly face of the giant opposite. I doubt if he even saw any of the others.

"Heart of the devil!" he shouted. "If it isn't Gaston de Lys! So you've got it at last, you old hound."

He leaped forward, circled the table with a single stride, hate, memory, whatever the impulse might be, conquering all fear, and gripped his hand hard on the dead man's shoulder. And then he stiffened, every muscle of his body stricken; I could see death strike him, his jaw set, his eyes frozen. An instant he stood rigid; then his whole form seemed to contract and he fell lifeless to the deck.

I sprang toward him, but Masters grimaced me, and hurled me back.

"Hands off — all of you!" he screamed. "Wait! Don't lay a finger on any of them; you are dead men if you do."

"What do you mean? What is it?"

"The most diabolical bit of deviltry ever contrived," he answered. "These men have been killed by electricity; the current is still on. I heard the whir of the dynamo as I came aft. Don't move until I find the switch and disconnect it for God's sake stand where you are."

Perhaps he was gone five minutes; I could never tell; I saw nothing but those dead men; heard nothing but the heavy breathing of my mates in the doorway. No one spoke; but once, it seemed to me, I caught the faint echo of that deadly dynamo, yet even as I seemed to distinguish the faint sound, it ceased abruptly. Masters pushed in past me.

"Ay, that was the truth," he said, "but it's safe enough now, Lord; did you ever hear of such a d——, cold-blooded crime. See here, men, the villain planned his job well—here are the wires along the deck, pressed into a seam, and connected to each swivel chair. See, the circuit is complete, and no one would ever suspect it. All he had to do was stand back there in the steward's pantry and press the switch. Those six men died before they could wink an eye."

"But the fellow who did it? What has become of him?"

Masters shook his head.

"I don't know, sir; but there must have been one; there ain't none o' these dead men could have turned the trick."

"Perhaps it was that cuss dangling over the side, captain," said White's voice, from back behind the others.

"What is that?"

"There's a fellow got jammed in a small boat alongside, sir. I just happened to look over, and saw him a-hangin' there."

We were glad enough to escape that cabin of horror, and I slid the companion door to, and bolted it, before following White across the deck to the starboard rail. Excited as I was, obsessed by this awful tragedy, my mind yet grasped every detail—the shining brasswork, the spotless decks, the white boats in their davits, the snowy canvas aloft. The very immaculateness of the vessel seemed to add to the horror, and it was a shock to even read the schooner's name, painted on a lifebuoy—Rose of Gaspe.

A glance below revealed the whole story of the accident. It was clear enough to be read instantly by a sailor's eyes. The man in his efforts at escape had chosen one of the smaller boats, but one staunch and well equipped. No doubt it had been secretly prepared in advance, for the lockers contained food, and a barrel of fresh water was securely lashed to a front thwart. There was also a spar and sail aboard, safely secured, together with a pair of serviceable oars. What had happened was perfectly clear to us, was this: a heavy brass-bound chest, of odd workmanship and dingy appearance, had been stowed away in the bows. It must have been packed there with rope and pulley, for no single pair of arms could ever have lifted it over the rail. Then the fellow had clambered in, eager to be off, no doubt, and undertook to lower the boat, standing probably amidships, where he could manipulate both ropes. But the forward rope must have jammed in the pulley, permitting the stern of the suspended boat to sag suddenly enough to send the heavy chest sliding aft. Before he could check the fall, or save himself by leaping overboard, it had pinned his legs against the stern sheets; and there he dangled still, his face buried in the green water alongside, his knees crushed helplessly beneath the weight of the chest—an inert dead body.

"The fellow got his, sir," said Leayord solemnly. "Likely enough killed by the very thing he was tryin' to git away with. What shall we do with the boat and what's in it, sir?"

"Untangle that pulley slowly, and hoist up even with the rail." I answered. "I will have a look at the man, and find out what's in the chest; it's an odd-looking affair."

I helped balance it, and with White using his uninjured arm, we drew the dead man's body in over the rail. The two mates released his limbs from the grip of the chest, and we laid him out on the deck. He was a vile-looking fellow, deeply tanned, with a livid scar across one cheek, and an anchor tattooed on his forearm. Leayord drew a paper out of the inner pocket of his shirt, and passed it over to me. It was a letter with no date,lin or signature, and had been so soaked in salt water as to be almost illegible. The only connecting words I could study out were: "Da Lys has all his men but a cook; try to get on! He'll never know you after these years."

"Does it tell you anything, sir?" asked Olson cautiously.

"Not much; only this fellow sailed as cook, and got the job for a purpose. He had known De Lys years before."

"De Lys?"

"Yes; that was the name of the big fellow in the cabin; he must have been at the head of the party; the one Liverpool knew as Gaston de Lys. Get that chest onto the deck; no doubt the secret is there."

CHAPTER XXXII.

A Secret of the Sea.

We were compelled to resort to rope and pulley, and then search through the dead man's clothes to discover the key. Even with that found, it required the sharp edge of a hatchet to force open the cover. As it lifted, the sight was greeted with cries of astonishment.

"Good Lord, sir, it's money, and a stack of it!"

"English and French coins!"

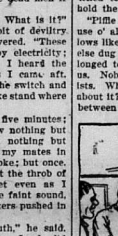
"Aye, and Spanish!"

White's voice broke in above the babble, the old harsh croak I remembered so well:

"Well, see here, lads," he shouted, "whose is all this gold, anyhow? Ain't it just naturally ours? It's sure no good to these yere dead men, an' there wa'n't nuthin' else good aboard when we come. Then why sin't it ourn, now to divide share an' share about?"

"We undoubtedly have a claim," I answered, "for salvage; and if the heirs of the rightful owners are unable to prove themselves justly entitled to the gold, perhaps we might hold the entire amount."

"Pirthe!" snorted White, "what's the use o' all that poppycock! These fellows likely enough stole the money, or else dug it up somewhere. It never belonged to them eny more'n it does to us. Nobody knows the stuff even exists. Why should we go around tellin' about it? I'm fer dividin' it up square between the five o' us—no, by heav-



"Do You Agree to This, Mr. Leayord?"

ens, I'll count the girl for a full share—the six, and never sayin' nuthin' about it when we go ashore. Ain't that the best way, mates?"

"Do you agree to this, Mr. Leayord?" I asked suddenly.

"No, it's not," I answered firmly, and I slammed down the cover, locked it, and put the key in my pocket. "Now look here, men, and you particularly, Jim White—this isn't our gold. I do not know who it belongs to, or how these dead men ever came into its possession. But there is a curse on the stuff, which has already cost the lives of eight men that we know of. No one has touched it but to die. I'll tell you fellows plainly just what I'm going to do. I'm going to sail this schooner straight into St. Johns harbor, with those dead bodies locked in the cabin, and this chest of gold here unopened on the deck. It is going to be English courts which will decide the ownership of this chest and its contents—not Jim White. Are you with me, Leayord?"

"Aye, aye, sir!"

"And you, Olson?"

"I suppose that's best, sir," reluctantly. "I don't want any trouble."

"I thought not; now fall to, all of you, and shake the reefs out of those topsails. I'll take the wheel, and we'll point the bow toward port."

The morning of the second day the speeding Rose of Gaspe rounded the northern head, and swept like a fair, white bird into the beautiful harbor of St. Johns. We tied up at Long Wharf, and, within an hour, I had told our story to the port captain, and officers of the marines had taken possession of the vessel. That very afternoon the five of us gave our testimony before the maritime court, and were permitted to go free. Before leaving the courtroom the judge spoke with me privately.

"This is indeed a strange case, Captain Hollis," he said, "and, perhaps, the truth will never be learned, yet it is evident that you and your crew had nothing to do with the death of these men, or the possession of this chest of money."

"May I ask, judge, if anything has been discovered tending to explain the voyage of the Rose of Gaspe?"

"Nothing satisfactory as yet. There were no papers of value found in the cabin—an excellent chart of the Labrador coast, a memorandum in French, so discolored as to be almost unreadable, accompanied by a rudely drawn map, and a list of the schooner's crew."

"What was the name of the cook?"

"He shipped as Gustave Montain of St. Clair. There is no such man known in that village."

"And the leader, Gaston de Lys?"

"We find trace of him only for a few months, Mr. Hollis. Where he came from, and whither he went are thus far unknown. Gaston de Lys appeared in Placentia some two months since, accompanied by one of the men who died with him in the schooner's cabin—the one dark-faced—like an Indian—and sought among the fishermen there for a certain type of boat. They were very particular, stating they wished to leave for a voyage of three months, representing themselves merely as travelers for pleasure who desired to cruise along the Labrador coast. At last they leased the Rose of Gaspe, from a man of wealth, Richard Martin, who had previously used the schooner as a private yacht. It was refitted and provisioned, and the crew arrived from Halifax. None among them was known in Placentia, but the inhabitants say that only two or three among them had the appearance of sailors. They put to sea seven weeks ago. Beyond that we know absolutely nothing."

"But the chest of coins? have you no knowledge as to where it came from?"

"No more than a mere guess; there is no guide. Beyond doubt this Gaston de Lys learned of its existence somewhere in Labrador, and planned its recovery. The men with him also knew what it was they sailed to seek. In my judgment this must be a treasure of the Captain Kidson's Bay company, lost and hidden a hundred years ago, yet we can get no trace of such a disappearance of coin in the records. We cannot deny its existence; it is here now in our custody, but who its rightful owner may be, will probably never be determined."

"Then what will become of it?"

"He smiled.

"That is rather a fine question of law. I should say that you men who recovered it at sea, have the best claim, although it must be held intact for a certain length of time to give any rightful claimant opportunity to furnish proof of ownership. Of course, in case no such claimant appears, the government takes its share."

"And the amount contained in the chest?"

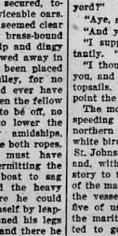
"Exceeded seven hundred thousand dollars."

I rejoined Vera at the hotel, standing beside her in a window looking out upon the harbor. Below us was the white schooner in which we had ended our strange voyage.

"We are all free to go now, dear," I said. "The examination is all over.

"Have they found the owner of the money?"

"No; they have not even the slightest conception as to whom it originally



"We Are All Free to Go Now, Dear."

belonged, or where it came from. The law compels them to hold it intact for the present."

"For how long?"

"Two years, I think, then the greater proportion is given to those who recovered it—the state retaining a certain share."

Her eyes met mine.

"I wonder if you know where my share will go, if I ever receive it?" she asked softly.

"I think I do, and mine will be added to it—to the mother and sister of Philip Bascom."

"Yes; and—and we may never know who these men were, or the story of their quest?"

"Most likely not; it will remain a secret of the sea. Who was Gaston de Lys? Where, and how did he learn of this hidden treasure? From where in the Seven Seas did he gather together the men who went with him? To what strange coast did the peaceful Rose of Gaspe sail? What motives of hate, or cupidity, led to the murderous crime of Gustave Montain? and how much of the truth did Liverpool Red know? had he lived, could he have lifted the veil?"

She was silent a long while, her hand clasped in mine; then she lifted her face, and smiled.

"I have been full of hardship, of sorrow, yet, Robert, I love the sea."

"And I, sweetheart," I answered earnestly, "for out of its mystery into my heart has come to me one woman."

(THE END.)

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"Fruit-a-tives" is also put up in a trial size which sells for 25c.

John R. Clynes Trained For His Present Post As Controller of Eood

A MAN who is tackling one of the most important and difficult civilian jobs in the world to-day is John R. Clynes, who follows Lord Rhondda as Food Controller of Great Britain. He has the initial advantage of a training under Rhondda, and the other advantage, that as regards food, the worst is over; and that the great man who, with Herbert Hoover, saved the situation in the British Isles, established a system that is likely to answer all future demands that are made upon it. Nevertheless, there are sure to be anxious and trying days ahead for Mr. Clynes, and it may be that his days, too, will be shortened by the great labors and responsibilities which he is now undertaking. That Lord Rhondda was a victim of the food shortage is not to be denied. He died as truly in the service of his country as though he had fallen on the field of battle. A man used to good living all his life, he ate always the minimum ration that he imposed on others, despite the greater need there was in his own case for nourishment.

In time to come the late food controller will be remembered, perhaps, as one of the greatest civilians developed by the war. No civilian ever tackled a harder job than he when he succeeded Lord Devonport. Despite the fact that Lord Devonport had a lifetime's experience in the grocery business and had distinguished himself for powers of leadership and organization, he was a failure as food controller. The chief reason was that he changed his mind too often, and displayed the very qualities which his previous career had given no hint of. Perhaps the magnitude of the task daunted him, or any rate when he resigned more than a year ago he was one of the most unpopular men in England, and there was a general impression that nobody could make a success of the Food controllership. It is said that the position was offered in turn to four men before Lloyd George appealed to Rhondda on grounds of patriotism to accept it.

He consented, and in a year made a most brilliant and conspicuous success. From the beginning he saw that there were chief things to be done. In the first place, profiteering was to be killed wherever possible; a rationing system was necessary wherever there was a limited supply of a commodity; and finally the food administration was to be decentralized by the establishment of a network of branches. This would utilize local advantages of season and specialty, and distribution would not put a check on the waste of food due to the lack of cold storage and quick handling. As he worked on, Lord Rhondda was able to substitute food cards for food queues, and later a ration book, which everybody now accepts without a murmur. While Lord Rhondda was firm as a rock once he took a position, he was always anxious to improve his system, and was quick to see that it was to notice what bright mind had found a means to avoid some of the inconveniences that were unavoidably felt by the general public. Having learned this, Rhondda would make the bright idea available to all by official approval.

His successor, Mr. Clynes, is a different type of man. Both Devonport and Rhondda were great employers of labor, while Clynes' father was a laborer in a Lancashire cotton mill. There young Clynes, too, earned his daily bread as a little piecer, learning to have been learning his lessons at school. He did manage to scrape together some sort of education, and we are told that Mr. Collins, in the Boston Transcript, that on one occasion he actually copied out a dictionary, in order that he might remember the meaning of words. Fortunately this dictionary habit did him no harm, for when he went to Parliament many years later he was distinguished for the simplicity of his language, and for his resolute refusal to adopt a style of debate that justified the old remark that language is given us to conceal our thoughts. It was as a labor member that Clynes went into Parliament, having worked his way to the front in the party as secretary of a union of engineers.

He had arrived in Parliament it was not long before Mr. Clynes had won the respect of the members. He did not make a class or Labor cause, but spoke only when some question was before the house which concerned the trade he represented. Then he spoke for a lower knowledge of the facts open to few, and a moderation and reasonableness withal attained by fewer still. He was always rather a conciliator than an attorney. That his appointment to succeed Lord Rhondda is approved by those who know Clynes is sufficient tribute to the esteem which this Labor member, almost unknown to the general public before the war, has inspired. The late Lord Rhondda was somewhat of an autocrat, but he and Clynes built up a relationship as colleagues which stood many a hard strain and ripened into warm friendship. As Mr. Collins says, "He stands out as one of the signal contributions of parties," and has well proved his ability to work harmoniously with representatives of other [illegible] which is rare indeed among Labor members.

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FIGHTING IN THE AIR

CANADIANS CONTINUE TO WIN GLORY AS AVIATORS.

One Captain Accounted for Six Boche Machines and a Lieutenant Shot Down Eight Machines — Some Thrilling Stories of Winged Warfare.

THE effective operations of Canadians in the Royal Air Force during the past summer is graphically described in the official records of the Imperial Air Ministry. One Canadian captain accounted for six enemy air-craft, four of which were destroyed and two driven down out of control. On one occasion, while carrying out an offensive patrol a German formation was encountered. This Canadian officer dived on one of the hostile machines which was slightly detached from the Boche patrol, shot it down, witnessing its crashing to the ground. At this moment he was attacked by four Fokkers, one of which he attacked and drove down in flames.

On another day this same officer and a lieutenant observed a Boche two-seater machine. This they pursued with the machine gun on the captain's airplane jammed. The lieutenant then engaged the enemy, firing one hundred rounds and to the great satisfaction of both officers saw the machine spiralling down through the clouds completely out of control.

A Canadian lieutenant was responsible during the month for eight enemy machines, seven of which crashed and one went down out of control, but was not seen to reach the ground. While out with his flight on scout duty this officer met a formation of enemy airplanes. He dived into them and singled out one for combat when he noticed one of his machines in difficulties with a Boche triplane. He promptly attacked it and saw it crumple up and fall. He then observed four Fokkers engage the machines his flight were looking after. He collected his command and dived. Attacking the machine which was harrassing a D.H.9, he fired a shot which burst into it and it was seen to catch fire and fall. On another occasion, while flying over the lines with one other machine, he met seven Fokkers, these he attacked, shooting down their leader. He and his companions were in the thick of a sharp fight when a patrol of another squadron came up and the Boche flew for home.

Another captain is responsible for four E.A., two being seen to fall out of control and two to crash. In one of these fights he was assisted by a second lieutenant. He took part in a warm engagement when with a patrol of five he met ten enemy machines which proceeded to dive on him. One of these getting into the middle of the formation was engaged by this captain and in endeavoring to get on the captain's tail, it came within reach of his rear gun. The observer immediately shot thirty rounds into the machine, which, falling over on its back, dropped, still upside down, "falling leaf" fashion. Another E.A. then flew across the captain's machine, this he attacked and when last seen it was nose diving through the clouds out of control.

Two hostile machines were destroyed by another captain, the first of which he obtained in driving three machines down from a single British machine, and fought from 13,000 feet to 8,000 feet, finally seeing his airplane crash to the ground. Two other captains each accounted for two enemy machines, one being entirely wrecked, reaching the ground a burning mass, two others being seen to crash and a fourth going down out of control.

Two captains and three lieutenants have all crashed one A.E. while attacking another destroyed an enemy balloon and another lieutenant has driven two E.A. down out of control in one flight. He was on an offensive patrol when seeing a flight of six enemy machines over 2,000 feet below, he dived, and firing 200 rounds into one E.A. saw it fall over a slow wide spin. He was then attacked from the rear by two E.A.; firing one and one-half drums at the leader, he saw him zig-zagging down, falling leaf fashion.

A SOLDIER'S CHANCES.

He Is More Likely Than Ever to Come Out Alive.

Dr. L. Bilion is a French physician who has made a study of the human body from a strictly military standpoint. He has mapped out all its more vulnerable regions and shown where a soldier may be shot or bayoneted without necessarily being killed. But that doesn't tell a man what his chances are of coming alive out of a battle.

Despite the reports that whole regiments have been wiped out of existence, death comes to but a small percentage. It has been estimated that but 25 per cent. of the body of troops have fallen the rest will retreat.

It is very rarely that anything like this critical 25 per cent. is attained. In past wars the lowest death rate in battle was the .46 per cent. recorded for the Spanish-American war of 1898, and the highest was 12 per cent., which was the Russian record for the Crimean war of 1854-1856.

But, if we may judge from the figures compiled by the French, despite the deadly machine guns, despite the millions of shells fired during a prolonged battle, despite the frightful gas shells, a soldier's chance of coming out of an engagement in this war are better than they ever were.

According to these statistics, the total French losses for the first five months of 1914 was 5.41 per cent.; for the year 1915 they increased to 4.07 per cent.; by the end of 1916 they had been reduced to the astonishingly small ratio of 2.7 per cent. As a matter of fact, these percentages are extraordinary, because they allow not only for the killed but also for missing and prisoners.

On the other hand, the British seem to have suffered more severely, probably because they had not developed the art of self-protection so early. During the first year of the war the British losses varied from 3 per cent. to 13.3 per cent. Correspondents reported that the Princess Pats of Canada was practically destroyed. Now we learn that it lost but 12.2 per cent. of its officers and 9.1 per cent. of its men.

Leather Soles.

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FARM COLD STORAGE

Small, Efficient Plant Does Not Cost Much.

Simple and Efficient Running Water Systems for the Farm—How Full Directions Regarding Equipment and Installation May Be Secured.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

A COLD storage is a room or building, depending upon the size, cooled by ice or by some mechanical means. In short, it is a place for keeping food products cool in the hot weather.

Since the farms produce the food and since the cooling of it should be done quickly and immediately after its production, say milk for example, in order to keep it in good condition as long as possible, would it not seem good business and economy to have the cold storage on the farm? This applies to our farms particularly since they produce such very perishable products as milk, butter, eggs, fruit and meat. If there was no other advantage in having cold storage on the farm than to provide a place in which to keep the daily victuals cool and sweet, there would seem to be a good reason for including it in the farm equipment.

There are many ways of providing a small cold storage on the farm, but with the exception of very large fruit or dairy farms, the same principle applies to all, namely, that ice is used as the means of cooling. The method of applying the ice to the best advantage constitutes the problem in each individual case. This is why no one system can be recommended for all cases. It is my intention to describe briefly below one type which should give good service in many farm homes.

The particular name of this system is the Bunker system. It consists of a small room a few feet square with a bunker or box or rack at one side for holding the cakes of ice. It is separated from the room by a partition which is kept a few inches off the floor and likewise from the ceiling. The bunker has a slatted floor with pan just below to catch water which is disposed of readily through a drain. This arrangement provides a natural means for the cold air to drop down to the floor, escape into the cooling room proper and for the warm air to pass up over the partition to the ice. So long as this bunker is kept supplied with ice there will be a natural flow of cold air through the storage room. If the room be well insulated it should be possible to maintain a temperature of about 40 deg. Fahrenheit and a fairly dry atmosphere. Those desiring plans for constructing the type just outlined or any other type may receive same free of charge by communicating with the writer. Information and assistance will be freely given to all applicants. Write us.—R. R. Graham, B.S.A., Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

City Conveniences for Country.

The desirability and importance of an ample supply of pure water on every farm can hardly be over emphasized. Perhaps more than any other food element it determines the healthy and robust development of the body. Inversely, deadly disease germs lurk in the impure waters of contaminated wells and streams, bring death with little warning into the family circle. Without great expense the water supply on the average farm may be so protected as to prevent contamination and it surely seems the part of wisdom in every case to ensure an abundant supply of pure water for man and beast.

Where the household supply must be drawn from a well which is located at some distance from the dwelling the physical labor involved is great. It may be assumed that when the plumbing is installed an allowance of ten gallons per person per day for all purposes is necessary. With a family of four—more often than not the good wife — must carry 400 pounds of water a day, or over one ton a week. In the middle much the same conditions exist. The task of pumping water by hand for a large number of live stock is slow and arduous—wasteful of time and trying to the temper. And in cold, stormy weather the stock when driven to an outside tank or an ice-covered stream, will rarely drink sufficient for their best performance or development. Water systems in each case pay their way in dollars as well as in convenience, comfort and health.

The question of cost is important. Many improvements may be made, however, such as safeguarding the well from pollution, installing a hydraulic ram, septic tank, gravity system, etc., which are not very expensive and when the farmer is able to do a good deal of the work himself the cost is reduced to a point where the means can afford the installations. With a practical working knowledge of the principles of farm water supply, water systems, equipage and sewage disposal few, indeed, who have enjoyed a well water and are without household and stable water conveniences but can make improvements of a most beneficial nature and—at a cost which they can afford to expend.

To give such information is the purpose of a bulletin now presented to the farm public of Ontario by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. Practical information, as complete as possible, and so arranged as to enable each reader to find quickly the particular problem he is most interested in, is given regarding every phase of the water question. To further assist those who may wish to make improvements or installations the authors of the bulletin will gladly give personal attention to any question or problem which may be sent to them.

Get Corn Binder In Shape.

To handle the corn crop expeditiously, economically, and successfully some kind of a corn harvester is an absolute necessity, and it must be in good working order. Various cheap machines have been tried and found wanting, but the corn binder has become a permanent fixture on a large number of farms in this province.

There are several kinds of corn binders on the market, and while each kind may have some special care as to the arrangement of its essential parts trouble must arise if these parts are not properly cleaned, oiled and kept in alignment.

The advancing part of the corn binder consists of two diverging jaws which can be moved up or lowered by an arrangement of levers. Attached to each jaw are two or three travelling chains, fastened with fingers. Their function is to convey the stalks to the binding deck in an upright position as the machine advances. The chains should not be too loose or they will ride the teeth of the sprocket and slip down the teeth. Machines having rubber belts to prevent ears being knocked off by jamming the stalks behind the needle, due to the two parallel belts yield slightly while the bundle is being tied. Too many bundles crowding the carrier will interfere with the binding attachment properly freeing itself. The knotter and the needle cannot do their work efficiently when covered with rust. Keep them clean with one emery cloth. If the knife of the knotter is dull sharpen it or it will cause trouble by pulling the twine from the hook before the knot is made. As it requires considerable power to cut the sappy stubble, and must cut it up by the roots, the knife should be thoroughly keen, otherwise it will clog with grass and weeds. The stubble-cutter should also be kept in good condition. It is a useful device, and when rightly sharpened and adjusted does not add very much to the draft.

Do not depend on a superficial examination of the machine to acquaint yourself if it needs repairing, because if you do, you will surely miss some small, but vital part needing attention, if not replacing. If these break during the busy season they will cause greater breakages and serious loss.

Clean the machine thoroughly with bensine, gasoline or kerosene. Go over every part of the machine, and tighten up those that require it—loose bolts and worn or broken parts. Oilholes and wells should be cleaned out, and new waste, if required, put into the wells. Refill the grease cups; in short, renew and repair anything and everything that requires attention.—W. Prof. John Dearness, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Ran Out of Bags.

An interesting little incident, which occurred within the walls of Paris in 1871, is recalled by an English newspaper in connection with the present shortage of sail cloth, which is said to threaten to hold up the spring of that year, just as negotiations had terminated, that suddenly a rumor went round that France had declined to pay the 100,000,000 francs indemnity. The truth was, as Bismarck was soon informed, Paris had no more canvas out of which to make the bags in which to deliver the money. So Bismarck offered to send for the material from Berlin, to be made up into the requisite number of sacks in Paris. The French Minister of Finance acquiesced, but quoted the law of the land by which the Banc de France must charge 75 centimes for each bag supplied. The Chancellor said: "Very well, we will pay for every bag." The bill which France handed in amounted to 23,500 francs. It was paid, but that Germany was not out of pocket by the transaction may be affirmed without a shadow of doubt.

BIG LOSS IN GRANARIES

Bad Weather and Mice Destroy Much Grain.

Concrete Structures Best — How to Make Old Granary "Scient—Plank Ewes to Increase 1919 Lamb Crop — Great Shortage of Fall Wheat Seed.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

NO hard and fast rules can be laid down for the erection of a convenient and efficient granary. Each problem requires a knowledge of local conditions and requirements. Granaries, in the majority of cases, are built in enclosures on the barn floor, and constructed with too little regard for strength, durability and convenience. These structures should be located immediately over the feed room, each bin having a chute with a controlling slide, or a novel distributor to convey the grain to the hopper of the grinder; or if the grain is intended for market, to a sack placed on the scales below the chute ready to receive it. To facilitate emptying the grain, the floor of the bins should be sloping.

The important consideration in the construction of granaries and bins for loose grain is to see that the whole structure is designed with sufficient strength to prevent bulging of the sides and springing of the floor, for grain, owing to its enormous outward thrust, corresponding somewhat to that of water, has a tendency to burst the sides unless well braced or supported. Timber construction requires frequent repairs to prevent decay and general deterioration from use. It is always liable to climate conditions. The boards will crack and shrink in the summer when the bins may be empty, and when the new grain is dumped into the bins an enormous quantity promptly disappears into the cracks and crevices and through mice holes, entailing considerable loss to the farmer, to the consumer and to the nation. Thousands of bushels of grain are, in this way, annually lost to the producers through sheer indifference to the condition of the granary. Yet this preventable waste may be easily remedied and made permanent by lining the bins with sheet metal.

The watchword is "Conservation." Every grain is needed to feed the Empire and its Allies. It is, therefore, highly desirable at this time to bend every effort to eliminate all possible leakage and conserve our grain for the need of the Allied nations. While there is an annual depreciation on a timber structure varying from 4 to 8%, concrete construction grows better as it grows old; hence concrete properly reinforced, is the ideal material for granaries, because it is both dampproof and rat-proof, two very essential factors in the construction of granaries.

Concrete properly made to suit existing conditions is practically impervious to moisture, and can be kept as dry as any structure of wood or brick. The experience of many farmers is that good concrete enough to be placed in storage, will not spoil on contact with concrete, nor will corn mold, provided there is good ventilation and the roof is tight. To get rid of rats and mice destroy their nesting place and the use of concrete is pre-eminently the best material and is recommended for all farm structures.

Under average present day conditions a reinforced concrete granary may represent an additional outlay of about 25% over that required to construct of timber, but the high efficiency, distinctive of concrete quickly offsets the increased initial cost. Concrete construction has many in short, important advantages. The contents are safe from the depredations of rodents, is fire-proof, requires neither paint nor repairs, is fireproof, the grain is perfectly preserved under all conditions of climatic and temperature, and the resulting structure is practically everlasting.—Prof. John Dearness, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Care of Ewes After Weaning.

In order to avoid udder trouble it is necessary to milk a few teats each of the ewes for a few days after they are separated from the lambs. Not in the cases of defective udders can be trusted to the wool alone in this respect. Milk out just enough to keep the udder soft the day after the lambs have been weaned. After two days' time they are again milked out. Some ewes do not need any more attention after the second milking. Such ewes may be marked to indicate that they are dry. Three more days should elapse before the next milking is done and this method followed until it is certain the entire flock is safe. In conjunction with the teats, as mentioned above the ewes should be separated some distance from the lambs, and be on scant pastures until all are perfectly dry. This is the time to go over the flock and cull out all undesirable members. Non-producers and those with broken mouths and poor udders should not be retained. A good deal of the success of the subsequent lamb crop will depend upon the treatment the ewes receive from time of weaning until after they are bred. They should have good pasture and be in a thrifty condition but free of putting on flesh. This is what is commonly called "flushing." Nothing is better for this purpose than rape pasture. It is usually from six weeks to two months from date of sowing that rape is ready for pasture. If rape pasture is not available new seeding or second crop of clover will serve fairly well. Stock should not be turned on a crop of fresh clover the first time when the leaves are wet from rain or even dew, in order to avoid trouble from bloating.—J. P. Sackville, B.S.A., Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Wheat Straw Gas.

The Research Committee at Ottawa has appropriated $15,000 for experimentation with Prof. Mac-Laurin's wheat straw gas which promises to provide farmers throughout Canada with an inexpensive gas for heating, lighting and power. Using a $500 plant, sufficient gas can be generated in one-and-a-half hours to provide all normal farm requirements for three weeks.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

USE A HYDRAULIC RAM

Now Recognized As the Cheapest Power for Pumping.

When and How It Is Used—Complete Information Given — Tubercular Cows a Menace to Health—How Tubercular Test Is Made — Why It Pays Farmer to Test Cattle and to Demand Reactors.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

WHERE conditions are suitable for an hydraulic ram it is without question the cheapest and most satisfactory method of pumping water. It has one drawback—it wastes far more water than it pumps to the buildings, and hence can only be installed where the supply is from five to twenty times as great as required at the buildings. The efficiency of the ram is from 65 to 90 per cent., i.e., it uses 65 to 90 per cent. of the energy of the falling water. Suppose the spring supplies 10 gallons per minute and the fall from the spring to the ram is five feet. Multiply these together and then take 65 per cent. of the product, and we have the energy available for driving water to the buildings.

Energy in this case 65-100 x 10 x 5 foot-gallons—32.5 foot-gallons. Now divide this by the height of the buildings above the ram and we have the number of gallons the ram will deliver per minute at the buildings. If, for example, the height is 32.5 feet then

Number of gallons per minute—32.5 divided by 32.5—1 gallon, which is 1-10 of the water supplied by the supposed spring.

Number of gallons per day—60 x 24 x 1,400 gallons (about 29 barrels). Consequently with five feet of head and 32.5 feet of lift the ram will deliver at the buildings 1-10 of the water in the spring. The quantity that will be delivered with other heads, lifts and spring-flows may be calculated in a similar way.

Generally speaking it is found that for each 10 feet of lift there should be one foot of head, but there is a limit—it is seldom advisable to install rams where the head is less than 2½ feet, although they have been known to work with as little as 18 inches. The length of drive pipe should not be less than three quarters of the vertical lift to the buildings, nor less than five times the fall from the spring to the ram. It may however, be longer, but seldom exceeds 50 feet, and 75 feet might be taken as an extreme length for rises that are suitable for farm conditions. If too long a drive pipe be used, the extra friction in it prevents the water from striking as heavily or as frequently as with a drive pipe just the right length.

The cost of installing a ram is not great. For the smallest size of ram it will run in the neighborhood of $25 to $35 and about $15 extra for each hundred feet between the spring and the ram. Thus if they were 100 feet apart the total cost would be from $40 to $50; if 200 feet then from $55 to $65, and other distances in proportion. The cheapest form of standard ram can be installed at about $100 if the ram and pump are 100 feet apart, and $125 if 200 feet apart.—R. R. Graham, B.S.A., O. A. College, Guelph.

Tuberculosis In Cattle.

One reason why farmers should have their cattle tested for tuberculosis is the financial loss which they suffer by having tubercular animals in their herds. As the disease is at first slow in development and does not induce evidences of its existence, such as fever or hog cholera, the farmer does not realise the loss that he endures by having tubercular cattle in his herd until a number of animals develop the disease in an advanced degree and die or are slaughtered, when they are at once seen to be rotten with the disease. Such animals will have had the disease a long time without it being suspected and will have been shedding off in their milk, saliva and droppings, large numbers of tuberculosis bacilli. In this way the bacilli are spread around the food, water and atmosphere in the stable get contaminated with them and other members of the herd contract the disease from these contaminated materials.

The tuberculin test will indicate whether animals, affected in a particular long before any clinical symptoms are visible, thus enabling one to deal with such an animal before it becomes a dangerous spreader of the disease.

When an animal is shown to be tubercular it should not be allowed to mix with the rest of the herd. When cattle are purchased to add to the herd it should be only when subject to the tuberculin test, as cattle may have every visible indication of good health and yet be tubercular. The disease may be only having developed to an advanced degree.

It is therefore strongly recommended that farmers:

1st. Have their herds tested for tuberculosis with the tuberculin test.

2nd. That they slaughter the animals that have the disease in an advanced degree.

3rd. That they separate the cattle that react to the test from those which do not react.

4th. That they remove the calves from tubercular mothers as soon as dropped, and feed them on milk from healthy cows or on their mother's milk after it has been properly pasteurized. Heat the milk to 160 deg. F. for half an hour.

5th. That they apply the tuberculin test to any new purchases of cattle that are to be placed in the clean herd.

6th. That the herd be tested with tuberculin annually.

Obtaining Tuberculin For the Test.

The manufacture and supply of tuberculin is kept under the Dominion Government control. It is required that a veterinarian be employed by the farmer to make the test.—Prof. Dan. H. Jones, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Abhorred Red Tape.

"A swollen organization always means inefficient administration," says the air minister, as he surveys the staff which he has taken over. How did Napoleon manage his clerical staff one wonders. According to Wellington there were 12,000 clerks in the French war office. Normally we had 65 clerks with the war secretary, 40 in the ordnance, and about 50 at the horse guards. These 150 do the work of the French, yet the French clerks begin to write at six in the morning, and ours go down at ten or eleven." Of course the size

NEW OATS HURT HORSES

Fall Threshed Crop Must be Fed Judiciously.

Sudden Changes of Feed Particularly To Be Prevented—Waste of Farm Machinery Often Spells Difference Between Profit and Loss for Farmer — Have Corn Machinery In First-Class Order.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

EACH year brings a certain amount of trouble through the feeding of new grain to live stock, and in seasons like the present, when food is scarce and the supply of old grain has been exhausted before the freshly-threshed grain is ready there is a likelihood that more new grain than usual will be fed to the live stock and consequently greater care should be exercised to avoid digestive derangements.

The horse is generally considered a little more susceptible to digestive troubles following changes in feeding practice than any other classes of farm live stock. It is always well to make changes very gradually and carefully. The main grain feed of the horse in this country is oats and new oats should always be fed with great care. Hard-worked horses should, if it at all possible, be fed old oats and the new grain left to dry and cure for a few weeks after threshing. At any rate to avoid colic, acute indigestion and inflammation new oats should at first form only a part of the grain ration, being mixed with old oats and possibly a little bran and the percentage of the new grain gradually increased until the horses are on full feed. Sudden changes from old to new grain are especially dangerous with the horse and particularly if the horse is at heavy work and on a heavy concentrate ration. There is, of course, a difference as to the time of threshing. Grain which remains in stack or mow for several weeks and thus becomes dry and cured is not so dangerous as that threshed directly from the field or immediately after harvesting.

As a rule heavy feeding of grain is not practiced with cattle and sheep on pasture. Where such is the case, however, changes from old to new grain should be done with care and the substitution should be, if possible, gradual. If the ration must, of necessity, be composed entirely of newly-threshed grain it should at first be comparatively light and increased very gradually.

Pigs usually handle newly-threshed grain without much trouble, although the very heavy rations when finishing for market a little care should be taken that they be not thrown on full feed. Newly-threshed grain is difficult to grind fine and is not easily stored and large quantities of the ground grain may not keep well. In fact, the price of capes was too considerable to permit this to happen, and the cape remained fairly high because a cape requires quite a little material and it is the sort of garment in which really inferior fabric cannot be camouflaged by the cut and trimmings to look smart. The success of a cape depends on actual quality, not on skillful manipulation or designing of the material.

And now manufacturers of women's clothes and dressmakers say that capes are to be in the best favor this winter. So far as style is concerned you will not find much variety in selection. Another advantage about a cape is this, that while this year it will look quite all right for street wear and going about the stores and shops in the daytime it will also do service for afternoon and evening wear. It will serve to add warmth to the simplest street frock and likewise to protect the most elaborate of your dress-up frocks.

Moreover, a cape can be worn over an autumn or spring suit to very nice advantage, although a coat might not do over the sleeves of a suit. Hence, you can make a left-over lightweight suit suffice all winter if you choose.

And there is another advantage. Difficult as it is to make cheap capes look well, you actually can make a cape at home without having it look home-made, which is more than one can say of most homemade coats. You see, everything in the garment and you would be far wiser to put, say, $15 or $18 in material of fine quality from which to make a cape than to try a ready-made wrap that you could buy for that price.

The Only Buddhist King.

In marked contrast to the late King of Siam, who had nine hundred queens and 175 other wives, the present King of Siam is such a strict celibate that he will not have any women near him. This strange monarch is attended only by men and boys, a high fence separating his palace grounds from those of the ladies of his court.

The present king enjoys the unique distinction of being the only living Buddhist monarch. His is an absolute monarchy, under an Anglo-French protectorate. The country is rich in natural resources and is being rapidly opened up by railroads.

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Ozone to Keep Out Frost.

It is a fact familiar to scientists that the relatively large quantities of ozone to be found in the upper atmosphere do much toward regulating the earth's temperature by absorbing radiating heat. The interesting suggestion has been made that, if means could be found to charge the lower air above the orchards, for example, with ozone, its capacity to absorb radiating heat might be sufficient to prevent frosts which otherwise would be destructive to the fruit, so much of which is now imperilled a few nights each season.

TURK FIGHTS WITH FISTS

Story of a Gallipoli "Scrap" That Speaks Well for the "Unspeakable."

There is a tale of Gallipoli that deals with a fight in the open and exhibits the "unspeakable" Turk as a fair and worthy enemy. This is the story

A young English officer, doing observation work alone, was suddenly confronted by a Turkish officer, similarly engaged. The Turk was as surprised as the Briton, but came forward revolver in hand. The Englishman had no revolver. He stood his ground, his hands in the large pockets of his tunic.

Seeing that his adversary was unarmed, the Turk, much to the surprise of the Briton, threw down his gun and put up his fists in approved prize ring style. The Englishman put himself on guard, and the next moment the Turk flung himself on him, and the fight was on with fists only.

The men were about the same age, the same weight and had adequate knowledge of the art of boxing. They fought without stopping for about ten minutes. By that time they were exhausted, and then paused for a brief rest, only to continue their little private accounting when they had found their breath.

Round after round the fight went on, while out in the Gulf of Saros the ships fired automatically, and back of each of them the field artillery thundered. Neither seemed to be able to get any decisive advantage over the other, and at last Turk and Englishman rolled over on the ground and laughed and laughed.

Just then the Englishman's hand touched something. It was the Turk's pistol. He picked it up and handed it to his enemy. Then the two young men shook hands and each returned to his own lines.

WORK OF OLD MEN IN WAR

Geniuses Who Did Not "Lag Superfluous on the Stage" During the Present Conflict.

"Old men for counsel," is the saying; "young men for war." But this war rather falsifies the old adage. At seventy-three Clemenceau of France remains so energetic that he still deserves his cognomen of the "tiger." Joffre was an old man when he won the battle of the Marne, and David George is not exactly young. Woodrow Wilson is past sixty. But none of them seems to require the Osler method of being chloroformed out of existence, says the Spokesman Review. These veterans do not "lag superfluous on the stage." Cato learned Greek at eighty. Chaucer composed his "Canterbury Tales" at sixty. Goethe lived to the end and his "Faust" was not completed till he had overlived eighty. Simonides won a prize for poetry and Sophocles wrote "Oedipus" when each had passed fourscore. Theophrastus outdid them all, for he was ninety when he commenced his "Characters of Men."

ONE-PIECE FROCK

Garment Is Fastened in Diagonal Line Across Bodice.

Differs Entirely From the Medieval Silhouette; Skirt Is Long and Is Draped Upward.

The struggle between the long and the short skirt having been settled in favor of the former, which is the American fashion, the new struggle, asserts a correspondent, is between the medieval chemise frock and the tight, draped one.

Every house shows both designs, and if women have sufficient purchase money to get more than the one necessary costume, they can buy both styles and see which is more suitable to their figure.

Despite the preponderance of the medieval frock, the shadow of a coming event falls athwart it. There is something manifestly in the new gown, which again was designed in America. It differs entirely from the medieval silhouette, and the skirt is long. It is draped upward, it bobbles the ankles, and it has a slim bodice that would be a basque if it showed any disposition to recognize the waistline.

There is a feeling among those who sense things without being able to argue them out in logical sequence that the medieval frock is about to be

One-piece frock of blue serge, fastened in diagonal line across front of bodice and in a straight line down side of skirt. It opens at the knee to show an underskirt of black satin. The collar is of satin, the belt of patent leather.

superseded. There is no sign of this in the Paris exhibitions, but here and there women are asking that their clothes be more fitted to the figure, even when they are cut in one straight line. We grow slimmer, and Mr. Hoover asks us to pull in our belts tighter. We appear to be attenuated, even though we may be well nourished. We do not propose to hide this slimness under a bushel of material, and it may be that history will repeat itself from the days of the directoire, when it was smart and patriotic to appear cut to the bone.

At this hour the frock that you will buy is cut in one piece. It may have a draped skirt, a straight skirt, or a tunic skirt. Only the extremists will wear this startling new American pullback skirt, but it is the herald of things to come.

One thing is quite true: The careless, baggy line in which was brought about through the fashion for the chemise frock will be eliminated this season. The medievals cut their cloth to the line of their figures, and there is almost a disposition toward the old princess lines in certain of the frocks made by great houses.

The French gowns show a straighter line than do the American ones, but they are not bunglesome at the waist because they are made of thin material which clings to the figure; or, in such materials as velvet, velours and serge, there is a clever and complete adjustment of panels under the arms that holds in whatever fullness would be awkward.

The Watchtower of Gaza.

Al-Mintar, or the watchtower, still exists to the east of the town of Gaza. It is where Samson is said to have carried the gates of the city. On the road from Gaza to Jaffa are ancient olive trees, many of them more than 1,000 years old, with gnarled forms and immense trunks. There is an old legend which credits Gaza with the invention of the first mechanical clocks. These were perhaps the sand clocks which are still used in some mosques.

Golf In England.

Englishmen, when their attention is not engrossed by the use of 105,000 acres of land for the purposes of golf playing. There are 2,000 organizations, with nearly 300,000 members, and about 7,200,000 balls are made use of annually.

Improved With the Years.

York Cottage, where the King and Queen spent their honeymoon, is a much larger place to-day than it was when their Majesties went there twenty-five years ago as a newly-married pair. It has been added to on several occasions in order to provide the necessary accommodation for a growing family. Writing to a friend some years ago, the Queen said: "The cottage is very nice, but so small for present needs. I wish I had one large workingroom." The King and Queen are very much attached to York Cottage.

The white poplar has been used as a natural lightning rod.

HOW TO FIGHT SPANISH INFLUENZA

BY DR. L. W. BOWERS.

Avoid crowds, coughs and cowards, but fear neither germs nor Germans!

Keep the system in good order, take plenty of exercise in the fresh air and practice cleanliness. Remember a clean mouth, a clean skin, and clean bowels are a protecting armour against disease. To keep the liver and bowels regular and to carry away the poisons within, it is best to take a vegetable pill every other day, made up of May-apple, aloes, jalap, and sugar-coated, to be had at most drug stores, known as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. If there is a sudden onset of what appears like a hard cold, one should go to bed, wrap warm, take a hot mustard foot-bath and drink copiously of hot lemonade. If pain develops in head or back, ask the druggist for Anuric (anti-uric) tablets. These will flush the bladder and kidneys and carry off poisonous germs. To control the pains and aches take one Anuric tablet every two hours, with frequent drinks of lemonade. The pneumonia appears in a most treacherous way, when the influenza victim is apparently recovering and anxious to leave his bed. In recovering from a bad attack of influenza or pneumonia the system should be built up with a good herbal tonic, such as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, made without alcohol from the roots and barks of American forest trees, or his Anuric (iron tonic) tablets, which can be obtained at most drug stores, or send 10c. to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for trial package.

CAPES FOR WINTER

Warm, Roomy Garments Are Sure to Be in High Favor.

Will Do Good Service for Afternoon or Evening Wear and Protect Most Elaborate Frocks.

The problem of planning your winter wardrobe this autumn is not only one of style and becomingness, it is actually one of planning to keep warm, for undoubtedly with a minimum of artificial heat in our houses and a minimum of woolen clothes on the market, good warm clothes will be in great demand and will be accordingly high in price, comments a fashion correspondent.

Now, if you are wondering about your next winter's wrap you cannot do better than to decide on a cape or a cape coat. There was danger last winter when they were first launched and taken up enthusiastically that well dressed women in the larger cities that they would be run to the ground before this autumn came around. But they weren't. The public did not grasp the idea with any real enthusiasm that they were ready to cast it aside in a few months. In fact, the price of capes was too considerable to permit this to happen, and the cape remained fairly high because a cape requires quite a little material and it is the sort of garment in which really inferior fabric cannot be camouflaged by the cut and trimmings to look smart. The success of a cape depends on actual quality, not on skillful manipulation or designing of the material.

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Grey Hair and Its Health

Restores color and beauty to gray or faded hair. Promotes luxuriant growth. Invigorates and tones the scalp. Is not a dye. Guaranteed when taken as directed. Results in 30 days or money back. Ready to use. Price $1.00. Phila. Hay Co., Newark, N. J.

b-27

For the best value in

GREEN TEA, BLACK TEA and COFFEE

Go to

FRANK H. PERRY.

Dundas St., Opposite Royal Hotel
Phone 180.

Wrist Watches

We have a large assortment of Ladies' and Men's Wrist Watches

The Guaranteed Quality Only

We do not stock the lower grade, cheap, unreliable makes so if you wish the best Wrist Watches, we have them, and

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT

Smith's Jewelry Store

Established 1869.

FOR SALE

The Toronto General Trusts Corporation have listed with me the properties of the late Urith Wilson and John Wilson for sale. For prices and terms of sale apply to U. M. WILSON, Solicitor, Agent, Napanee, Ont. 30tf

All stock foods, such as Herbageum, Royal Purple, Hess, Clark's, International and Pratt's for sale at WALACE'S, Napanee, agent for Dr. Bell's Veterinary remedies.

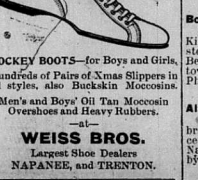
Friday, January 18th — St. Mary Magdalene's School Room, 7.30 p.m.—Robert Clarke and his family of blockheads. All welcome. Silver collection.

Many people cannot take the ordinary salts—we have Rexall Liver Salts, pleasant to the taste and more gentle in action —WALLACE'S, Napanee's Leading Drug Store.

The demand for Canada's animal products during the re-construction period of Europe will be as great as, or greater than the demand during the war, according to those in touch with the situation.

The funeral of the late Mrs C. D. Black took place on Sunday afternoon from the residence of her parents, Mr and Mrs Robert Smith, South Napanee. The service was conducted by her pastor, Rev. C. W. DeMille in accordance with the wishes of deceased, and as arranged by her before her death. Rev. W. P. Rogers also assisted. The floral tributes were numerous and beautiful Spray of roses and evergreens from Mr C. D. Black, Lyre of roses and laurel from Mr and Mrs R. J. Smith and Mr and Mrs Bruce Wagar, spray of carnations and ferns from Mr and Mrs Hal. Richardson, Syracuse, spray of roses carnations and cypress from Mrs John S. Black, Stirling, Ont. Cross of roses, carnations, violets narcissus and ferns from Mr John M. and Harry Black, Montreal, spray of easter lillies and cypress from Trinity Church S. S. spray of carnations and ferns from Mr Black's S. S. class, spray fo carnations and ferns from the scholars of the primary department of Trinity S. S., wreath of orchids, narcissus, laurel and ferns from Grace Church S. S., spray of carnations, evergreens and cypress from Mr and Mrs Robt. Kerr, Toronto, cross of calla lillies and laurel from Mrs and Mrs Jas. Ralph, Stirling, wreath of carnation, fern and laurel from the Robinson Co., Limited, pillow of orchids, narcissus, laurel and fern, from the choir of Trinity Church.

XMAS SPECIALS AT WEISS BROS'



HOCKEY BOOTS—for Boys and Girls, Hundreds of Pairs of Xmas Slippers in all styles, also Buckskin Moccosins.

Men's and Boys' Oil Tan Moccosin Overshoes and Heavy Rubbers.

—at—

WEISS BROS.

Largest Shoe Dealers
NAPANEE, and TRENTON.

LIBERAL MEETING!

The Annual Meeting of the Lennox and Addington Liberal Association will be held in the

Town Hall, Napanee, Saturday, January 18th, 1919

at 2 p. m.

Election of officers and general business.

Speakers will be secured.

B. F. DAVY, Sec'y.

Peace and Prosperity

The greatest war in history is over and won. Now WORK and PRODUCTION is imperative.

I have tripled the capacity of my plant.

Now is the time to get in on that market, either here or in Europe, get in, and hold it.

HOW TO DO IT

Look around and see if there is any one thing or many that you can do to make your place suitable for greater production.

A New Home may do it, by increasing enery, a new machine by saving labour, better pens for hogs, hens or cattle, or a new granary may save cost in one year.

If you tell me what you would like to do, I will tell you the cost, not only of one item, but the whole cost, and can sell you Lumber, Asbestos and Beaver Board, Asbestos and Cedar Shingles, BRANTFORD ROOFING Sheathing Papers and other supplies.

W. D. MIDMER,

Lumber and Building Supplies.

Mill and East Streets, NAPANEE, ONT.

'Phone, Office 14, Residence 123.

Successors to Dafoe & Waller. 45tf

GRACE METH. CHURCH

Rev. W. P. Rogers, B.A., Pastor.

9.30—Class meeting.
10.30—Regular Service.
11.45—Sunday School.
7.00—Regular Service.
Monday, 8.00—League meeting.
Wednesday, 7.30—Prayer and Praise.
Thursday, 8.30—C. G. I. T. Groups meet.
Friday, 8.00—Choir practice.

In the great war eighty-seven chaplains lost their lives of whom fifty-seven were clergymen of the church of England.

Higgin's White Hellibore, mixed with cement is recommended by stock men for lice on cattle. Sold at WALLACE'S, Napanee's Leading Drug Store.

A great deal of the war bread being used by the American army is being made at Somerville, Mass by Henry Blewitt & Son Inc. This firm employs 137 women and men and make and pack 7,600 pounds of war bread daily. Mr. Blewitt, the head of the firm is an old Napanee boy.

Messrs. W. J. Paul, M. P., County Solicitor W. G. Wilson, Warden Hicks and County Councillors Harrison, Edgar and Adams were in Ottawa this week attending a meeting of the Railway Board in reference to the poor service on the C.N.R. between Napanee and the north country. They received assurance that the conditions would be remedied.

The late Capt. Geo. T. Richardson, Kingston, left certain funds to W. F. Nickle, M.P., to be used as trustee as seems best in his discretion for the advancement of the children of certain of the married men of E. Company, 2nd Batt. C.E.F., of which the late Capt. Richardson was lieutenant. Mr. W. G. Wilson has been advised of this and has received blank papers to be filled in by the wife of a member of that company, confidently. If there are any other wives, or mothers of men of the company in this county will they kindly communicate with Mr. Wilson at once.

—o—

Coal $10 Per Ton.

We have a car of No. 1 Buckwheat Coal. This is pure Anthracite, one size smaller than Pea Coal, and works fine mixed with larger sizes.

F. E. Vanluven.

—o—

Boyes' Grocery.

We carry Tinned Fish, Sardines Kippered Herring, Shrimps, Lobster, Pitchard, Salmon, Pork and Beans. The best black tea in town.

Phone 236. **G. W. BOYES**

—o—

Aladdin Lamps.

The Aladdin Mantle Lamp will brighten your home. Orders received at Wallace's Drug Store, Napanee, or by mail. For sale by **FRED RUSSELL**, Selby, Ont. 5-bp

—o—

Hogs Wanted.

Will ship on Monday, January 13th 1919, and will pay highest market price. Also fat cattle, new milch cows, canners and springers wanted.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

—o—

Hogs Wanted.

Will ship on Saturday, Jan. 11th, 1919. Will pay $17.85 for select hogs, $14.85 for sows, and the raise, if any. The bank close at 1 p.m. Have your hogs in early.

J. W. HAMBLY,
G. H. WILLIAMS.

—o—

500 Hogs Wanted.

Will ship hogs on Tuesday, January 14th, and pay $17.85 or $18.00 cwt. for hogs, Sows $3.00 less. Bring in your hogs and get the highest prices. Fat cattle and new milch cows wanted.

'Phone 226. FRED. WILSON

—o—

Evangelistic Meetings.

Gospel Hall, Rennie block, on Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock, on Tuesday and Thursday, 7.30 p.m. Come and hear the gospel of God's grace. Preacher, John Bloor, Plainsfield, N.J.

"Saved by grace alone"
This is all my plea,
Jesus died for all mankind
And Jesus died for me.

Read John 3-16, Rom. 10-9, Acts 16-31.

—o—

The Napanee Literary and Musical Club.

The second meeting of the Musical and Literary Club will be held in the Oddfellows' Hall, over the Merchants Bank, on Tuesday evening, January 14th, at 8 o'clock. Membership is open to ladies and gentlemen. Fee one dollar; children under fourteen years of age, fifty cents. This meeting is open to members of the club only.

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Historical Society.

The first meeting of the year of this most interesting and valuable society was held in the Historical Chamber in the Pub-Public Library building, on the evening of Friday last when an address was given by the President, W. S. Herrington, K.C., who gave an admirable sketch of the rise, and in all but two cases, the fall of the eighteen newspapers that have been published in this county in the past sixty years. Specimens of each of these publications were on exhibition. Mr. Herrington treated the subject well, and it was evident that careful study had been expended and extensive research made to give to his audience such a rare treat. A splendid vein of humor and good natured criticism was noticeable throughout the address. It was too bad that, owing to press of business, neither of the editors of the two surviving newspapers was present, but of course The Express as an up-to-date paper, had its representative there.

—o—

Nyals' Syrup of Tar and Cod Liver Oil gets at the seat of the cough—sold at WALLACE'S, Napanee's Leading Drug Store.

WE SELL

PLUSH BUTTONS

—FOR—

PLUSH COATS

—ALSO—

BUTTONS

Suitable for

LADIES' SUITS

JAMES WALTERS,

Merchant Tailoring, Napanee.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH

Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. D., pastor.

10.30—Morning service.
11.45—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
7.00—Evening service.
Wednesday, 7.30—Midweek meeting for prayer and Bible study.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church:

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, B. A., Pastor.

8.00—Holy Communion.
10.30—Morning Prayer.
12.00—Sunday School.
7.00—Evening Prayer.
Wednesday, 4.00 — Confirmation Class.
Wednesday, 7.30 — Evening Prayer.
Thursday, 7.30—A.Y.P.A.

Talking Machines.

Buy your talking machine where you can buy records for it. We are sole agents for the celebrated Victor records and keep a large stock on hand. See us before you buy.

VANLUVEN BROS.,
Napanee.

2-6

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To the electors of the Township of Richmond.

Ladies and Gentlemen: Wishing to thank you for the hearty support given me in the election on Monday, by again returning me at the head of the poll, I remain,

Yours respectfully,
W. J. Gollinger.

—o—

Go to M.-Taylor

For wrist watches, pocket watches, Onyx, Pearl, signet and diamond rings, cuff links, necklets, and all kinds of jewellery, wedding rings wedding and shower presents. A full line of 1847 Rodgers cutlery always on hand. Marriage Licenses issued Personal attention to all watch repairing.

—o—

Harrison-VanVlack.

A quiet but pretty wedding was celebrated at the home of Mr and Mrs F. H. VanVlack, Napanee Road on Wednesday, January 8th when their only daughter, Lulu Marguerite, was united in Holy matrimony to Mr Elmer Harrison, second son of Mr Marshall Harrison of Cressy Ont. The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charmingly gowned in a pretty dress of taupe Georgette and satin. After the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. S. Tucker, of Deseronto, pastor of the bride, a dainty luncheon was served. Later the happy couple left for a short trip to Toronto and Hamilton, the bride travelling in a heavy blue serge dress with Hudson seal coat and black velvet hat. Upon their return they will reside at the groom's home at Cressy.

—o—

Rexall Orderlies, the most pleasant, the surest and most gentle laxative. Sold only in Napanee at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

—o—

Wedding Showers.

On Thursday evening, Jan. 2nd, a very pleasant evening was spent at the home of Mr and Mrs F. VanVlack, Deseronto road. The members of the choir and also of the Dorcas Bible Class of the D. M. C. paid them a surprise visit in honor of their daughter, Lulu Marguerite, whose marriage to Mr Elmer Harrison of Cressy took place on Wednesday of this week. During the evening they presented her with tea spoons and pickle fork in the 'old colony' design, as a slight token of their appreciation of the help she has given in the S. S. and choir. Although completely surprised, Miss VanVlack made a graceful reply. The evening was spent in games and music, and after lunch the guests departed with many expressions of good-will for the bride to be. Miss VanVlack is one of Deseronto's most popular young ladies and her place in the church will be hard to fill.

The following evening a shower was given her by the people of the neighborhood, old and young, who gathered at her home to wish her God-speed in her new life. An enjoyable evening was spent in games and music. Perhaps the most interesting event of the evening took place when a huge basket of daintily wrapped gifts was brought in and Miss VanVlack was asked to open them before the assembled guests. Their number and value testified to the high esteem in which she is held by all. Lunch was served and once more the guests left, wishing her many years of happy life.

—o—

Gift books, picture books, the latest popular novels, a large assortment just received. Come and make your selection while stock is complete.

M. PIZZARIELLO,
Market Square.

TRINITY METH. CHURCH

Rev. C. W. DeMille, Minister

9.45—Morning class.
10.30—Morning worship.
11.45—Sunday School.
6.30—Organ Recital.
7.00—Evening worship.
Tuesday, 6.30—C. G. I. T.
Wednesday, 7.30—S. School entertainment.
Thursday, 6.30—C.S.E.T.
Thurs., 8.00—Choir practice.

PERSONALS

Miss Caroline Perry returned to Renfrew to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Haggerty have returned from visiting friends in Brockville.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Gibbard leave on Tuesday to spend a couple of months in Florida.

Miss Josephine Vrooman left on Tuesday to visit her sister, Mrs. Miles Miller in England. Mrs. Vrooman accompanied her as far as Halifax.

Mr. John M. Black, Montreal, Que.; Mrs. James Ralph, Stirling; and Mr. and Mrs. Hal. Richardson, Syracuse, N.Y., were in Napanee last week to attend the funeral of the late Mrs. C. D. Black.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Norris, of Uxbridge, spent the holidays with his father, Mr. Wm. Norris, Hamburgh road.

Miss Lorenia Wilson returned to Toronto University on Wednesday.

Mrs. Ostrom spent last week with friends in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. John Blanchard spent the holidays with their daughter, Mrs. Bishop, Brockville.

Mr. C. H. Gordon left on Thursday for Toronto.

Mrs. Bleeker, Brandon, Man., is the guest of Mrs. W. G. Baughan.

Mr. Jas. Gordon's many friends will be glad to know that he is recovering from his accident of a few weeks ago. He sustained severe cuts about the head and shoulder, but was able to be moved to his home in a few days.

Miss Reta Griffiths, Trenton, spent New Years with her parents, in Napanee.

Mrs W. A. Baker, Odessa, has gone to spend the winter in Toronto with her son after visiting Mrs Chester Nicholson and attending the wedding of her niece, Miss Ila Nicholson.

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DEATHS

Morris—At Napanee, on Tuesday, January 7th, 1919, Annie Elizabeth Morris, aged 20 years and 8 months.

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Private Sale

At the residence of the late Mrs. VanLuven, Bridge street, some household effects, to-day and Saturday.

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I.O.D.E. Notice.

The regular monthly meeting of the I.O.D.E. Chapter will be held Monday, January 13th, at 3.30 p.m. in their rooms in the Harshaw block. All members are requested to attend, if possible, as it is the nomination meeting.

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AUTOMOBILE TIRES.

Buy your new tires now before the prices advance. We have the largest and best assorted stock of tires and tubes ever shown in Napanee. We can sell you non skid comes from $16.00 up. All sorts of automobile supplies at the PIONER GARAGE. Call and see the new coil oil Carburetter, 35 miles to the gallon of coil oil.

21-tf W. J. NORMILE.

—o—

Going to Ottawa.

The following delegates have been elected by the Lennox and Addington Liberal Association to attend the Liberal Convention at Ottawa on Jan. 14th:

W. D. Roblin	W. H. Vannest
J. L. Haycock	P. J. Murphy
R. Allison	E. Jackson
R. J. Magee	Ed. O'Connor
W. G. Fretts	M. Huffman
F. Vandyck	J. Scanlin
Dr. Northmore	Thos. Harvey
P. Wayte	M. J. Hopkins
Guy Simmons	Anthony Finn
M. Parrott	J. P. Vrooman
I. B. Taylor	F. F. Miller
S. Sproule	E. J. Pollard
E. Parrott	B. F. Davy
H. Ryan	E. J. Madden
T. Winters	C. Wilson
Ed. Harrison	W. A. Martin
Jas. Doyle	G. Wood
R. W. Longmore	

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You can get Robinson's Patent Barley at WALLACE'S, Napanee's Leading Drug Store.

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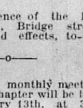


RED CROSS SOCIETY

A most interesting letter has just been received from Mrs W. H. Wilkison, of Switzerland, formerly of Napanee, inclosing a cheque for $50.00. Mrs Wilkison has been a most enthusiastic Red Cross worker in Switzerland during the war, and many a soldier has been helped financially through her kindness. The many donations received by the Napanee Red Cross from her, have been greatly appreciated.

An appeal has just come for socks for the sailors. As the Navy has been a wonderful part in this war, we ask our workers to take up this appeal by coming to our work room on Saturday, when yarn will be given out for this purpose.

There is still sufficient work to be done for the refugee. Our work room will be open this Saturday when we hope for a good attendance as this refugee work is a very important part of our Red Cross work.

—o—

Writing paper in pound packages at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

BOYS WEAR OUT SHOES

quickly. Mothers say they don't know what they would do if they could not have the shoes repaired by us at a fraction of the cost of new shoes. We are experts in the art of making old shoes new. Bring us your old shoes and see for how little they can be made useful again.

For Men's Boys' and Little Gents' solid leather boots, the Peterborough boots have all others beat. These boots have have stood the test and are second to none. Call and see them for yourself. The quality and prices will surprise you.

We also stock a few lines of Men's fine boots.

J. WILKINS,

Boot Repair Store,
Opposite Royal Hotel.

FURS---

Have your Furs Made to Order.

Remodelling and Repairing

Satisfactorily Done.

First door west of R. B. Allen's Music Store,
Market Square, Napanee.

MRS. L. JOHNSTON

Experience with Simmons' Furriers and Robinson Co. 5d

East End Barber Shop.

Everything neat; first class workmen; cigars and tobacco. Give me a call.

J. N. OSBORNE.

—o—

Daly's Tea and Breen's Coffee for sale at WALLACE'S.

For Your Christmas Baking

we have a fresh supply of

Peel, Raisins, Currants, Fresh Lard, and Shortening, Suet.

In the Butcher Shop

we have everything you could ask for in the meat line:

Everything Clean and Sanitary---Prompt Service.

NORMILE GROCERY CO'Y.

Successors to The Beverly McDonald Co.

The Candy Store

Our Homemade Candy continues to please our patrons.

If you have not tried it call and get some on your way home. Your wife and family will appreciate it.

CHOCOLATES of all sorts and prices

P. PAPPAS

'Phone 208
The Candy Store.

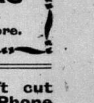
Hard and soft cut wood for sale. 'Phone 53.

ROBT. LIGHT. 41 tf

Travel Government-Lines

The Lake Shore, Rideau Route

TORONTO AND OTTAWA



Scenic by Day
Comfort by Night

READ DOWN			READ UP		
10.45 a.m.	*10.00 p.m.	Lv. TORONTO Union Station Ar.	10.45 p.m.	*7.45 a.m.
1.35 p.m.	3.10 a.m.	Lv. NAPANEE Ar.	3.06 p.m.	1.57 a.m.
*6.00 p.m.	*7.30 a.m.	Ar. OTTAWA Central Station Lv.	*11.30 a.m.	*10.15 p.m.

* Daily. † Daily, except Sunday.

BY DAY—Dining and Observation Parlor Cars and Comfortable Coaches

BY NIGHT—Standard Sleeping, Compartment Buffet Cars and Coaches

Tickets and information from nearest C.N.R. ticket agents, or write General Passenger Department Toronto, Ont. 1268

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

FOR CHRISTMAS

Your friends can buy anything you can give them except **Your Photograph.**

HAVE THEM TAKEN EARLY.

THE COOKE STUDIO
Next to Napanee Post Office.

STRAND

House of First-Class Photo Plays.

Friday and Saturday, Jan. 10th & 11th

Art Dramas present JEAN SOTHERN in

" A MUTE APPEAL "

Also Good Comedy.

Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 13th & 14th

Goldwyn Pictures present MADGE KENNEDY, in

" FRIEND HUSBAND "

The story of a girl who laughed at her marriage vows, and who thought she could marry without love. ALSO GOOD COMEDY.

Wed. and Thursday, Jan. 15th & 16th

9th Episode of HELEN HOLMES in

" THE LOST EXPRES "

Also new Five Reel Feature, and Good Comedy.

Napanee Orchestra will furnish the music Wednesday Evening.

Don't forget **" My Four Years in Germany,"** is one of the best pictures pertaining to this war, that has ever been produced. **January 20 and 21.**

" TO HELL WITH THE KAISER," will follow later.

M. MAKER, - Proprietor